CORRECT on all occasions
VULCAIN
SWISS MADE

Death Of Mr A.B. Allan—See Back Page

Cloudy with fair periods this afternoon.

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D.P.s Clash With Germans

BARE KNUCKLE FIGHTING

Landsberg, Germany, Jan. 7.

Jewish displaced persons clashed with a crowd of 3,000 German demonstrators seeking the release of Landsberg prison war criminals today, but were driven over in 10 minutes of bloody, bare knuckle fighting.

Police intervened on the side of the Germans and arrested several of the Jewish leaders "for their own protection." An undisclosed number of Jews were injured in the wild melee during which the Germans shouted "Jews get out."

A column of about 300 Jewish DPs from a nearby camp charged a large protest meeting in Landsberg Square with cries of "Death to those murderers in Landsberg."

Many of the war criminals, whose release the Germans were seeking were sentenced at Nuremberg for concentration camp atrocities against the Jews.

The protest meeting, which had been officially licensed by the German authorities, started at 10 a.m., GMT and the DPs tried to break it up half an hour later.

As soon as the fighting broke out, the normal police force guarding the demonstration was reinforced. They pulled the Jewish DPs out singly, arrested some of them and ordered others to go home.—United Press.

Eisenhower Confident

Paris, Jan. 7.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower in a radio address broadcast only in France and Britain, declared:

"Aroused and united, there is nothing which the nations of the Atlantic country cannot achieve. Let those who might be tempted to put this power to test ponder well the lessons of history. The cause of freedom can never be defeated."

Gen. Eisenhower lunched with Britain's Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, who may become one of his top level associate. They talked for four hours.—Associated Press.

Actor's Son Shoots Himself Accidentally

New York, Jan. 7.

Peter Fonda, 10-year-old son of the actor Henry Fonda, was recovering today from an accidentally self-inflicted bullet wound. The police said the accident occurred on Saturday when a 22 calibre rifle was discharged as the youth was loading it on a target range. The bullet entered the boy's abdomen.—United Press.

Below Zero Weather In Mid West

Chicago, Jan. 7.

A wintry storm dumped heavy snows on the East today and was trailed by a cold wave that pushed the mercury far below zero in the Middle West and chilled Texas all the way to the Gulf Coast.

Four to six inches of snow piled up in Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania as the storm system moved out of the midlands, hurdled the Appalachians and dipped down on the East. More of the same was forecast for the Eastern States. Snow piled up to seven inches at Pittsburgh.

Streets and highways were slippery and driving was hazardous. Heavy snow was falling in Boston and expected to reach six inches. Connecticut braced for six to 10 inches.

Massachussetts highways were snow-covered and icy and at least one death was reported. Rain mixed with snow began falling in New York City before noon and was expected to continue as snow on Sunday night.

Clearing but bitterly cold weather followed in the wake of a storm in the Middle West. The coldest spot reported in the country was on an experimental farm near Mason City, Iowa, where the mercury dropped to 31 degrees below zero, according to unofficial records.—United Press.

Tugs Reach Ship In Distress

Brisbane, Jan. 7.

Two tugs today reached the freighter Palana, which hit a rock and was holed off the Queensland coast on Thursday night. The tugs began pumping water from her engineroom and hold.—Associated Press.

Street By Street Fighting

UN FORCES HARD PRESSED

Tokyo, January 8.

Allied troops were pulling out of the key transport hub of Wonju on Monday in a street by street fighting retreat as Communist hordes surged southward in Korea and closed in on the city from three sides. Fierce battle raged in the rail and highway centre between Communist advance patrols and rearguard United Nations troops.

One night attack through a blinding snowstorm was thrown back by the Allied forces, but the city 45 miles south of the 38th Parallel was expected to fall to the Communists at any time. Wonju is only 25 miles north of the major transportation centre of Chungju, which controls highways and railroads leading southward to Taegu and Pusan.

Further east of the fighting area, Eighth Army troops withdrawing from Seoul abandoned Suwon, 16 miles south of the former South Korean capital.

Front dispatches said there has been no contact between the main body of the withdrawing Eighth Army forces and the Chinese troops forging southward on the east coast.

CROSSING RIVER

General MacArthur's Headquarters said in a Sunday communique that the "Communist forces continue to flow across the Han River" in the vicinity of Seoul. The communique said that large numbers of Red troops crossed the Han River south of Seoul on Thursday night. It cited civilian reports which said that from 5,000 to 6,000 enemy troops had crossed the river west of the fallen city.

Communist forces wheeling southeast of Wonju in Central Korea threatened seriously to cut off the Allied withdrawal down the east coast. Leading elements of the United Nations forces fighting 14 miles southeast of Wonju said they were heavily engaged with a Communist force estimated at 3,000 to 4,000.

Some 400 Communist troops were brought under fire near Chuchon, 19 miles southeast of Wonju. An Eighth Army spokesman said the UN troops so far had identified only two North Korean divisions taking part in the drive south and east of Wonju, but would not say definitely that no other North Korean or Chinese units were in battle.—United Press.

Huks Shoot Up An Army Convoy: Seven Killed

Manila, January 8.

Communist Hukbalahaps, hidden at the sides of a provincial road, shot up a Philippine Army convoy yesterday. Seven soldiers were killed. A Colonel and an enlisted man were wounded.

A report to Philippine Army Headquarters said the Huk band ambushed the convoy at a lonely spot near Lucban, Quezon province, about 50 air miles southeast of Manila.

The convoy was headed for Mount Banahaw, scene of government campaign against Huks. The killed and wounded were riding in a jeep and a weapons carrier, a spokesman said.

The Huks began shooting without warning from hiding places on both sides of the road. Then they fled.

Colonel Felix F. Maniego, Commander of the Eighth Battalion Combat Team was seriously wounded.—Associated Press.

President Truman's Difficult Task

Facing Many Challenges

Washington, Jan. 7.

President Harry Truman will make his annual report to Congress on Monday in the midst of a foreign policy crisis that is in some ways the most dangerous he has ever had to deal with.

The President's message, according to authoritative information, will offer assurances to Congress that anti-Communist allies, particularly in Europe will do their part.

It will also offer to friendly nations assurance that the United States, while looking to them to pull their full share of the armament load, will not let them down.

But the administration is faced with half a dozen extremely urgent challenges which Mr Truman cannot reassuringly dispose of quickly. These challenges are:

1. How to hold together the United Nations coalition when so many nations fear that any actions against Red China will enlarge enormously the dangers of starting a third world war.

POSSIBLE STEPS

How far to go alone in using punitive measures against Red China if the rest of the UN coalition refuses to take action. American officials have considered a whole list of possible steps including blockade of the China coast by sea and air power, the bombing of Chinese cities, greatly increased aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa, and perhaps through Generalissimo Chiang assistance to anti-Communist guerillas on the mainland. None of these has been decided upon.

3. How to get Western Europe to pull itself together and begin with determination and willingness to sacrifice to build up its defences at an emergency rate.

4. How to persuade sceptical members of Congress, if it is possible, that the Western defence scheme has enough chance of success to warrant putting more American troops and billions of dollars into it.

5. How to employ diplomacy, in conjunction with Britain and France especially, to delay any military showdown with the Russian bloc outside Korea until the West is better prepared.

ALMOST ALONE

6. Whether and when to call United Nations military force out of Korea. This is a military decision which, news from the front suggests, may be very close at hand. But it calls for action involving great political difficulty—how to prevent defeat from dealing a most serious blow to anti-Communist morale over the world.

Almost alone, the United States appeared determined to press for branding the Chinese Communists as aggressors and then voting measures to punish their aggression. Britain and France and the other Western European countries, while privately deploring aggression, shrink from any open action which might involve the spread of fighting in the Far East. Apparently they would prefer as some diplomats think privately to "cut our losses" and take no strong new action against the Chinese Reds at this time.

Another factor is India's hunt for neutrality apparently based on a conviction that the conflict between the Russian and anti-Communist blocs is somebody else's fight.

From the beginning of the Korean campaign last June, Russia's major strategy on the diplomatic front has been to confuse and divide the anti-Communist allies.

Some authorities here are wondering whether the Soviets may not be closer to success in that objective than they have ever been before.—Associated Press.

French Drive In Indo-China

Gaining Successes

Saigon, Jan. 7.

French troops, driving forward unopposed in the third day of their counter-offensive on the northeast Indo-China frontier last night, reoccupied the outpost of Tanmai, 15 miles West of the French coastal fortress of Moncay.

The counter-attacking French are rapidly retaking western perimeter positions protecting the Moncay-Tienyen salient captured by Communist-led Vietminh troops over the last two months.

Vietminh forces continued to melt before the powerful advancing spearheads, backed by thousands of French troops.

EFFORT QUASHED

The counter-offensive mounted by the French in the Moncay-Tienyen area appeared to have at least temporarily quashed the Vietminh effort to seize this salient. Safe for the time being were the Northern approaches to the vital Haiphong area.

A French Army communique reported sustained Vietminh harrassment of posts before Hanoi, north Indo-China capital. The Vietminh struck at Vietri and Phumoi.

The French Air Force was active before the French positions protecting Hanoi. Other planes raked Vietminh dispositions threatening the French lifeline between Hanoi and Haiphong.

In the Hue area and other points along the Annamese coast, the French claimed to have inflicted substantial casualties on the Vietminh.—Associated Press.

Aussie Troops On Changsha

Manila, Jan. 8.

Troops of the Royal Australian Regiment, on their way to reinforce their countrymen fighting with the United Nations armies in Korea, arrived in Manila on the motor ship Changsha from Sydney.

The 72-man contingent is commanded by Captain W. Cook, veteran of the Middle East campaigns in the last war who was captured by German paratroopers in Crete and imprisoned in Germany.

Captain Cook said his men were "itching to get into the fighting."—United Press.

Australia Lose Early Wkts, Then Recover

HARVEY AND MILLER IN PARTNERSHIP

Keen Test Cricket At Sydney

Sydney, Jan. 7.

Australia were quickly put on the defensive when the third Test resumed here this morning, two wickets falling at the same total when the overnight score of 110 for 1 had been advanced to 122.

But by lunch time, Australia had begun to make a recovery and the first innings score had reached 178 for 3 in reply to England's total of 290.

Although a thunderstorm broke over Sydney last night not enough rain fell on the cricket ground to affect the wicket which, at first sight this morning, gave every appearance of being full of runs.

It was announced that Wright would be unable to bowl and field today because of his strained groin muscle.

The sixth ball of Bedser's first over to Hassett got up sharply and caused the Australian captain some discomfort. In fact he looked far from comfortable against the Surrey pace bowler.

At the other end, Warr bowled one over and the gave way to Freddie Brown.

The first boundary of the morning came from Hassett, who brought off his favourite stroke stroke, sending the ball wide of the gully off Brown.

But the two batsmen were fairly subdued and the first 15 minuets produced only 12 runs.

FIRST SUCCESS

Then came England's first success, Evans snapping up Archur off Bedser with the batsman total at 48 and the score 122.

Miller came in, but before he could open his account, England struck again, Hassett being caught by Bedser off Brown for a personal score of 70 and with no addition to the total.

This was dramatic cricket on a pitch which, although taking spin, gave no signs of being difficult.

Brown was clearly making the ball turn appreciably and he bowled a fine length during this opening ball.

Harvey came in with the score 3 for 122. Miller commenced to score and quickly took five runs. Harvey next took two off Brown and the Australian total began slowly to rise.

The crowd watching the Test was estimated at between 30,000 to 35,000. The sun broke through for a moment and cool breeze was blowing.

Miller and Harvey were adding to the score with singles and twos off Brown and Bedser. Brown was bowling very well indeed with his spin-bowling. The English tourists were keen on the field.

HARVEY HITS FOURS

Harvey was hitting the ball firmly and with power behind the strokes. Shortly afterwards he took a boundary off Brown and another boundary off the same bowler in the same over.

In the change-over, Harvey hit Bedser for a single to bring his own total to 10 against Harvey's 16. Bedser was bowling wide outside the off stump. He looked a little worried and could not seem to find his direction.

LIVELY WICKET

Warr now came in to relieve Brown. The sky was clearing, conditions were perfect and the wicket was more lively than it was on Saturday.

Harvey scored a two and a single off Warr in the latter's first over and the total now stood at 152.

With vicious sweeps of the bat Harvey hit Bedser for singles and soon he had 20 to his credit. Both Harvey and Miller were playing carefully against the English attack.

Harvey continued to hit out but Miller was unable to add to his total of 10. Warr had by this time bowled 14 overs, with no wickets for 39 runs.

Bedser was relieved by Brown and Miller took a single in the first over. Miller added another run off Warr, making his total 12 and Harvey's 27, with six extras. The Australian total now stood at 163 for 3.

A beautiful hit in the direction of mid-off reaped three runs for Harvey off Warr.

Brown was continuing to do a fine job and to him and Warr fell the unenviable task of trying to break up the strong Australian partnership.

Australia slowly added to their score and by lunch time Harvey and Miller were not out with the total of 178 for 3, Harvey being 38 and Miller 16.

The English fielding was keen and brilliant. In the last few overs before lunch a circle of fieldsmen was thrown around the Australian batsmen who were content to score singles. Harvey's batting was a mixture of good and indifferent strokes.

ENGLAND—1st INNS. 290
AUSTRALIA—1st INNS.

Morris, b Bedser	0
Archer, c Evans, b Bedser	48
Hassett, c Bedser, b Brown	70
Harvey, not out	38
Miller, not out	16
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wkts)	178

Fall of wickets: 1-1, 2-122 and 3-122.

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	24	3	50	2
Warr	16	0	49	0
Brown	25	2	73	1

MacARTHUR'S AUTHORITY

Melbourne, Jan. 7.

Professor W. McMahon Ball, former British Commonwealth representative on the Allied Council for Japan, said in a broadcast today that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London should urge the United States Government to define and limit General Douglas MacArthur's authority.

"It seems certain that General MacArthur is doing everything in his power to get authority to bomb Manchuria," he said. "This would increase the risk of war with the Soviet Union and would alienate whatever sympathy or support the West still has in Asia."—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

Harvey Out

At 1.30 p.m., HK Time Australia were 221 for 4 wickets. Miller was then 39 not out, Harvey was bowled by Bedser for 39 and Loxton was 17 not out.

TEA SCORE

Sydney, Jan. 8.

At the tea adjournment today in the third Test, Australia was 251 for six wickets.

Loxton was out for 19, and then in the last over before tea Tallon was lbw to Bedser for 19. Miller was not out 51.

296 FOR 6

Sydney, Jan. 7.

Ian Johnson joined Miller at bat after tea. At 5 p.m. local time, the score was 296 for six wickets. Miller was not out 66 and Johnson 26.

TEST LATEST

Sydney, Jan. 8.

Half an hour before close of play, Australia had piled up 333 runs for six wickets. Miller had scored 76 not out, and Johnson was 55 not out.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Last Time Of Asking

As a practical approach to the problem of bringing about a settlement of the Korean dispute the latest proposals of the three-man United Nations cease-fire committee could hardly be improved upon. Their rejection by Communist China and Soviet Russia will conclusively prove to the world that neither of those two governments even desire a peaceful settlement in Korea, but are determined to pursue aggression in that country to the ultimate. Yet the latest proposals virtually meet all the requirements of Communist China and the Soviets and there is no reason why they should not be applied in a practical and successful manner. The cease-fire committee recognises that the Korean problem cannot be settled at one stroke; the alternative is progressive stages. The first, obviously, must be willingness on all sides for a cease-fire. Negotiations, otherwise, are out of the question. It is then suggested that when the cease-fire has become operative, there shall be put into effect a plan for the gradual withdrawal of all foreign troops in Korea. And once this second stage has been reached it will be appropriate to hold round-table conferences for the purpose of working out methods by which the future peace of Korea is guaranteed and the country can politically and economically begin to stabilise itself. The proposal is that Russia, Communist China and Korean representatives shall sit with a United Nations commission in these conferences, presumably with equal status, thus giving the Russians and the Chinese Reds the opportunity of helping to shape the future of Korea. It is a logical and clearly honest attempt to bring about the end of hostilities and to preserve the peace of Asia. It is the future of Korea which at the movement is at stake and this has to be the prime consideration. This is the time when both Communist China and Russia can display statesmanship of international character; when they can make a gesture demonstrating that their oft-repeated desire for peace is genuine. To reject the cease-fire committee's proposals will, in effect, be rejecting the last opportunity for an honourable settlement of the Korean problem. The alternatives are not pleasant to visualise. The United States would press for unified action by the United Nations against Communist China, at least to the extent of severe economic sanctions, while the United Nations' military commitments in Korea would need to be wholly reassessed. It is said that the United States is reluctant to suggest all-out military action against Communist China, a reluctance which is even more strongly felt by the other Western Powers. Nevertheless the aggression of Chinese Reds in Korea represents the strongest challenge yet offered to the authority of the United Nations and that organisation dare not abjectly ignore it, or fail to meet it with all the moral resources it possesses. Unless the Chinese Communists are prepared to heed the latest, and almost certainly the last plan to be put forward by the cease-fire committee, grave decisions must be taken by the United Nations—decisions which may well alter the course of history. In the meantime the world must sustain itself in the hope, however slight it may be, that Russia and Communist China will effect a change of heart and indicate their willingness to help bring about a settlement in Korea in the manner outlined by the cease-fire committee.

Yard Find Clue To The Stone

London, Jan. 7.

Scotland Yard have found a new clue in their two weeks' search for the missing Coronation Stone — a small oak plaque believed to have been attached to the bottom of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

The plaque was found on Saturday afternoon in a bombed site in Westminster, only a short distance from the Abbey. It bears an inscription recounting the history of the 1,100-year-old Coronation Stone, which disappeared from the Abbey on Christmas Day.

Meanwhile, at Glasgow, Mr Oliver Brown, a leading advocate of Scottish Home Rule, told a rally tonight that the Coronation Stone, missing from Westminster Abbey since Christmas Day, will not be delivered up "except to a Scottish Prime Minister elected by the Scottish people as their representative."

The meeting was called to celebrate "the recovery of the Stone of Destiny."

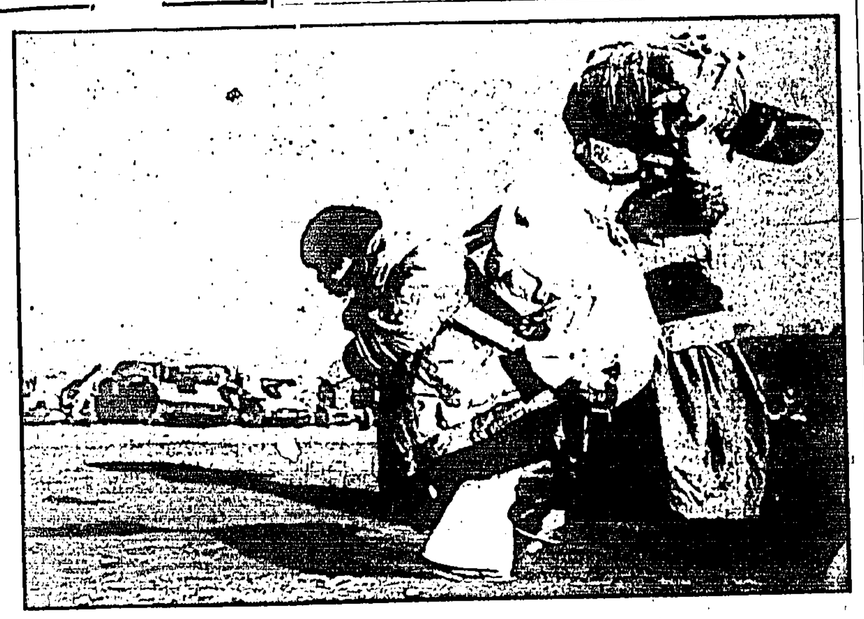
Mr Brown hinted that at least one of those responsible for removing the Stone from Westminster Abbey was in the hall.

More than 1,000 people tried to attend the rally but there was room for only 700. The rest waited outside.

Police patrolled outside the hall and detectives mingled with the audience inside.

With a storm of applause the meeting adopted a resolution thanking those who "recovered" the Stone and pledging Scots to continue the struggle for independence.—Reuter.

Tragedy Of Korea



These two pictures graphically show the real tragedy of Korea — the civilian flight before the fighting. Above is a boy bowed down under the weight of weary miles and a heavy bundle, while an aged woman holds her head high in defiance as they flee before the Reds. Lower picture shows a Korean boy managing a smile as, with a protective arm round his young brother, he joins the flood of refugees.—AP Pictures.

EISENHOWER ON QUICK TOUR

Informal Talks With Viscount Montgomery In Paris

Europe Warned: No Miracle Plan For Outside Aid

Paris, Jan. 7.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower flew in here today to take command of the Atlantic Pact Army. Soon after landing he held informal talks with Field Marshal Viscount Mongtomery, the Western Union defence chief.

The Field Marshal's defence organisation is likely to be absorbed by the new 12-nation Atlantic Army.

Asked after their talks whether he had accepted a post under General Eisenhower—his old World War II commander—Field Marshal Montgomery replied: "No questions today. I have nothing to say."

In a recorded statement broadcast by the French Radio, General Eisenhower warned Europeans that he had no "miraculous plans" and that no amount of outside aid alone could defend Europe.

General Eisenhower plans a quick tour of Atlantic Pact capitals. High French officials. Service chiefs and diplomats met him at the airport when he arrived here.

He told them that he would return to Europe "more permanently" about the middle of February.

According to an itinerary given by a spokesman here yesterday, the Supreme Commander, after conferring with French officials, will visit Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, Oslo, London, Lisbon, Rome, Frankfurt, Luxembourg and Reykjavik (Iceland) between January 10 and 20.

He will then go to Ottawa for a two-day visit, and return to Washington for talks with President Truman before taking up his new Command permanently at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of the Atlantic Powers in Europe) in the Hotel Astoria on the Champs Elysees.

SEES MONTGOMERY

General "Ike" then drove round the Arc de Triomphe and back to the Hotel Raphael, where he is staying, to begin informal talks with Lord Montgomery.

The two commanders continued their discussion during lunch in General Eisenhower's suite. Others at the luncheon were Lieutenant-General Alfred Gruenther, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, who arrived with him today, and Admiral Robert Carney, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

General Eisenhower, in his broadcast, asked all Europeans to put aside prejudices and past grievances and work for a united Europe.

"The children of all nations deserve better than we have so far been able to promise them. They bear no hatred, suspicion or distrust. They have earned none against themselves.

"Let us work for them and put aside all prejudices and past grievances. And let us never shirk from defending their birthright of liberty even as ours has been cherished and staunchly defended for us.

"I cling to the hope that the young lives, the blood and the suffering of the last war were not spent as the profligate squanders his inheritance, but that from the common ordeal will now arise a strong and united Europe, a Europe that can look forward confidently to a future of peace, advancement and mutal security.

"This is our goal. We must put our hearts and hands to its achievement.

PRESERVING PEACE

"No lesser purpose, no warped nationalism and, above all, no aggressive or predatory design should be allowed to turn us away from this noble enterprise.

"In the same degree that we believe danger threatens us all, we must meet it together. Our task is to preserve the peace, not to incite war.

"We approach this task not in appeasement but with the clear eyes and stout hearts of men who know that theirs is a righteous cause.

"There is power in our union and resourcefulness on sea, land and air. Aroused and united there is nothing which the nations of the Atlantic community cannot achieve.

"Let those who might be tempted to put this power to the test ponder well the lessons of history. The cause of freedom can never be defeated.

"We are committed to a great partnership and I, in all humility, am proud to serve in one phase of attaining the aspirations of our several peoples.

"Should mankind, through our solidarity, our prayers for peace and through the mercy of God, be spared the catastrophe of another war then this organisation will have served a noble purpose.

"It will have demonstrated that an alliance for peace rather than for war is an entirely practical measure — that the power generated in an alliance of such magnitude can bring confidence, not fear, to the hearts of men."—Reuter.

ECONOMIC TALKS

Paris, Jan. 7.

General Eisenhower will have met the top political and military leaders of France and the most prominent figures of the Marshall Plan organisation within the first 48 hours of his 'check-up" tour of Western European capitals.

The economic aspect of European rearmament accounted for the presence of Mr Milton Katz, Marshall Plan roving ambassador, and Mr William Batt, head of E.C.A. administration in London, at top-level meetings shortly after the General's arrival here today.

The American Ambassador, Mr David Bruce, was originally to have entertained the Supreme Commander to lunch but this later became a dinner engagement with Mr Katz and Mr Batt among the guests.

Officials described the dinner as "private", but observers believed that vital questions were broached.

General Eisenhower conferred alone with Mr Charles Spofford, American Chairman of the Atlantic Council of Deputies before he went into a closed meeting with Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Western Union defence chief.

Speculation on the subjects discussed by General Eisenhower and Field-Marshal Montgomery centred round the latter's position within the Atlantic army.—Reuter.

Extra Guard On President

Washington, Jan. 7.

Unusual precautions have been taken to protect President Truman during his visit to the Capitol Building tomorrow to deliver his annual State of the Union message. No standing will be permitted in the public galleries (as in past years).

The Capitol force will be reinforced by uniformed and plain clothes men from the Washington City Police Department and by the Secret Police. Out of the way corners in the House wing of the Capitol were searched during the week-end.—Reuter.

NEW COUP REPORTED IN NEPAL

Lucknow, Jan. 7.

Fifteen hundred Nepal Government Gurkha troops joined the Nepali Congress insurgents in a coup d'etat at the West Nepal town of Tansen on Friday, Nepali Congress sources here claimed today.

The coup followed the insurgents' capture of Tansen — the headquarters of Palpa Province. 100 miles west of Nepal's capital of Katmandu—when State troops joined a rebel procession and freed the former Governor, Rudra Shamshere, who was interned last November for political activities.

Congress sources said that they had taken prisoner the present Governor of Palpa, General Prachandra Shamsher.

Palpa is regarded by the insurgents as next to Katmandu in strategic and political importance.

There has been a lull in insurgent activity while negotiations have been going on between New Delhi and Katmandu for a peaceful settlement of the "Nepal problem" and political reforms in the Himalayan homeland of the Gurkhas. — Reuter.

THE FINAL CHOICE UP TO "IKE"

Washington, Jan. 7.

Senate leaders indicated today that the commitment of large American forces to Western Europe would depend on whether General Dwight Eisenhower finds other Atlantic Pact nations ready to pull their own weight in the joint defence effort.

That view was expressed by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally (Democrat, Texas) and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Richard Russell (Democrat, Georgia) as General Eisenhower arrived in Paris to take over as supreme commander of the unified Western defence forces.

General Eisenhower will spend several weeks visiting the capitals of Western Europe and will then return here to report on their defence programmes.

In separate interviews, both Senator Connally and Senator Russell said the Pact nations must step up their own rearmament if they expect Congress to support moves to send more troops to Europe. They made it plain that General Eisenhower would be the judge.—United Press.

Loses Her Rudder

Hamburg, Jan. 7.

The Greek steamer Zoliotus, lost her rudder in the Elbe Estuary tonight and was dragging her anchor near the lightship, "Elbe I," unfit for manoeuvring.

Several ships were reported unable to enter the Estuary in the strong southwesterly gales. —Reuter.

Pakistan Views On Kashmir

FREE PLEBISCITE STILL THE AIM

Schipol Airport, Jan. 7.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, told Reuter here tonight that he had "no new proposals" for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute when he landed on his way to the London Commonwealth talks.

He said that the proposals for a settlement had already been made and "it is just a matter of a deadlock over their implementation".

"Pakistan still holds that the future of Kashmir must be decided by a free and impartial plebiscite. I have to get the help of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to have the plebiscite proposal implemented, Mr Liaquat continued.

"If this problem is solved then India and Pakistan will be able to make their own contributions to the peace of Asia and of the world. Until it is solved, neither can do anything."—Reuter.

ARRIVES IN LONDON

London, Jan. 7.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, arrived in London by air from Karachi tonight.

He has come to join the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' 10-day secret conference which began here on Thursday. —Reuter.

U.S. PRAISE

New York, Jan. 7.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London acted "swiftly and wisely" in revising the formula that persuaded Mr Liaquat Ali Khan to hurry to London, the New York Times commented today.

"The Kashmir issue has been detrimental to both India and Pakistan," it said. "It has made the solution of other pressing problems even more difficult.

"Pakistan and India will each be stronger if they are firmly allied rather than sensitively opposed."

The New York Herald-Tribune, in a leading article before it was known that the Pakistan Prime Minister was going to London, said that the idea of a plebiscite in Kashmir "still seems the most just and reasonable" method of solving the problem.

India's "adamant rejection" stood incongruously with "its emphasis on morality and fairness in dealings between nations." No move would more persuasively indicate throughout the world the disinterestedness of Pandit Nehru's motives and purposes than a change of position on this point, the paper said.—Reuter.

BIG NEW AMERICAN AID PLAN

Washington, Jan. 7.

Administration officials were today reported to have almost completed plans for laying before Congress a new multi-million dollar aid and military assistance programme.

Economic and military assistance proposals this year will be welded in a single programme and President Truman will present to Congress one cost total covering the whole undertaking, it was understood.

Informed officials said that this figure had not been finally determined but on the military assistance side alone it was expected to exceed the appropriations granted for the present fiscal year.

In addition the programme would provide for economic aid to European countries and for help to under-developed areas of the world.

The Administration was prepared to argue that both were directly necessary to the rearmament of the free world.

It would contend that Europe's ability to produce arms at a maximum rate depended on its economic health and that the production of raw materials in Africa, and Asia could be substantially increased by providing funds for those under-developed areas.—Reuter.

Peking's Offer Of Raw Opium

Geneva, Jan. 7.

The international control of narcotic drugs is becoming increasingly difficult through the development of an infinite variety of new synthetic drugs and through the failure of various governments to provide production and consumption statistics, the Permanent Central Opium Board reported today.

The Board is a United Nations Agency responsible for the international control of narcotics under a convention drawn up in 1925. The Board's annual report stressed that the 1925 agreement does not cover most of the synthetic drugs which are now being produced in quantities greater than those of conventional drugs.

"The Board has been informed," the report said, "that large quantities of raw opium, amounting in one case to 500 tons and in another case to 200 tons, are being offered by the Chinese Communist Government on the market.— Associated Press.

Senator's Attack On Communism

Washington, Jan. 7.

The Senate Republican leader, Mr Kenneth Wherry, said today that he did not agree with those who say Communism is not a threat to American security.

The United States should extend air and sea aid to nations willing to resist Russia, but should avoid commitment of additional ground troops to Europe until the issue is thoroughly debated by Congress.

Senator Wherry made his statements in a television discussion. He said, "Communism is a threat—I don't agree with those who say it is not. We must prepare a great national security programme. We should arm America to the teeth. We should extend air and sea aid to free countries willing to fight if the need arises. But we should not commit ourselves to land aid until it is debated and Congress determines the amount the United States can give."—United Press.

Growing Talk Of Coalition Cabinet In Britain

London, Jan. 7.

World tension is reflecting itself here in growing talk of a coalition government.

Groups of Socialist members of Parliament and some of Mr Winston Churchill's Conservatives as well clearly feel that Party warfare complicates the task of meeting the defence and economic problems of the present crisis.

Speculation on the possibility of a national administration was ventilated today in several Sunday newspapers.

One mass-circulation popular journal declared itself certain that there would be a coalition within six months.

But the idea has had no encouragement so far either from the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee, and his Cabinet colleagues on the one hand, or from the Conservative "Shadow" cabinet on the other.

Both Mr Attlee and Mr Churchill repudiated it quite recently.

The impression remains in parliamentary circles that nothing short of an emergency —in other words war—is likely to bring Socialists and Conservatives together.

The champions of a coalition argue that it would strengthen the Government's hand in carrying through its present strenuous economic and rearmament programme.

To this, Labour Ministers retort that the Government, which retained office nearly a year ago with a majority of only seven, has successfully resisted every challenge to its authority and carried through even the bitterly controversial nationalisation of steel.

Ranked against the coalitionists are influential sections on both sides of politics who strongly oppose a peacetime "National" government.

Among the Conservatives, for example, there are those who see in Labour talk of a coalition a hope that Mr Churchill's Party will "pull the Socialist chestnuts out of the fire".

On the Labour side, the coalitionists reckon without a powerful element which would prefer to see its Party out of office than in peacetime partnership with the Tories.—Reuter.

Tragedy In A Kitchen

Berlin, Jan. 7.

Fire Brigade men today found 38-year-old Margot Wunrum and her five children, between the ages of one and 16, gassed in the kitchen of her French sector home here.

The smallest baby was lying in a perambulator.

The mother and her other four children were lying beside the gas-cooker, with its pipe opened.—Reuter.

Tibet Envoy To Lake Success

Gangtok, Sikkim, Jan. 7.

Tibet's Foreign Secretary, Tsepon Shakaboa, and two Tibetan officials, passed through here today on their way to Yatung, on the Sikkim-Tibet border.

The 16-year-old Dalai Lama, the spiritual head of the Tibetans, is now camping at Yatung with a suite and followers totalling 300. The officials are members of the proposed Tibetan delegation to Lake Success, where they would present Tibet's case against "Chinese aggression."—Reuter.

Jumped From Red Ship

Istanbul, Jan. 7.

Security police here were today questioning two Albanians who jumped from a Soviet ship in the Sea of Bosphorus yesterday. They were almost drowned before being picked up by fishermen.

The ship was on the way to Russia.—Reuter.

Representation Of Red China Raised

New Delhi, Jan. 7.

The question of representation of Communist China and countries like North Korea and Vietminh was raised by the Soviet delegation to the conference on flood control of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which opened here today.

The Russian delegate, Mr V. P. Serov, expressed regret at the conference that no representative of the People's Government of China was present there.

He also regretted that although Korea and Vietnam had suffered from floods and their Governments and technical organisations possessed a great deal of knowledge and experience in flood control, no invitations had been sent to the Korean People's Republic and People's Republic of Vietnam.

The Executive Secretary of the conference, Dr P. S. Lokanathan, of India, explained that the People's Government of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as also the Korean People's Republic, had not been acknowledged by the United Nations, which was the parent body of the ECAFE.

The chairman of the conference, Mr A. N. Khosla, of India, said that while as technical men they might regret the absence of other technical men from countries irrespective of their political label, yet as the conference was being held under the auspices of the United Nations they would be going beyond by recording anything against the principles laid down by the parent body.

The Soviet delegate said that he would accept the view expressed by the chairman provided this was recorded in the official report of the meeting.

The conference then adjourned until tomorrow.

The conference was declared open by India's Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Mr N. V. Gadgil. Over 60 delegates and observers from 14 member and associate member countries of the ECAFE and international technical organisations and agencies were present.

The participating countries were: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Soviet Russia, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam.

The head of the Indian delegation, Mr A. N. Khosla, was elected chairman on the Thai delegate's proposal. A contest for the vice-chairmanship between the American delegate, Mr Gail Hathaway (proposed by India) and the Pakistan delegate, Lohain Ali (backed by the Soviet Union), was avoided by the conference changing its rules of procedure to accommodate both as vice-chairmen.—Reuter.

Diplomatic Reception Cancelled

London, Jan. 7.

The Saudi Arabian Embassy in London has cancelled a diplomatic reception tomorrow which was to have marked the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of Ibn Saud as "King of the Hedjaz."

The King has decided the celebrations would be inappropriate in the light of the distress among thousands of Arab refugees and the unsettled conditions between the Arab States and Israel.—Reuter.

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

America Manoeuvres For UN Support Over Crisis In Korea

Lake Success, Jan. 7.

The United States is determined to force a showdown in the United Nations this week on whether Communist China should be condemned as an aggressor in Korea, according to observers here.

American diplomats, in a series of interviews and notes, have made their position clear to all United Nations members except the Soviet bloc.

But the showdown move may cause a crisis in the United Nations for many members are split on the issue.

Spokesmen for the American delegation say that the majority of members must close their ranks and take common action against Communist China at once.

The chief United States delegate, Mr Warren Austin, warned the Political Committee last week that disunity at this stage might send the United Nations the way of the League of Nations.

The American view is also that if the United Nations fails to act strongly and together at this point it might encourage the growing tide of isolationism touched off recently by the former Republican President, Mr Herbert Hoover, and make it virtually impossible to get American public support for any American aid if Burma or Indo-China were threatened by Communist China.

The British Commonwealth of Nations and some Asian and Arab countries are believed to be desperately trying to head off the decisive action now being waged by the United States.

Their view is that many of them are not yet ready to face a showdown which might involve them in a war with China and a possible world war.

DELAY POSSIBLE

They are supporting last-minute efforts to find a compromise solution in Korea.

The Political Committee meets tomorrow to consider such an attempt at a Korean cease-fire.

But there may be a few days' delay in presenting the final plan for some feel that it would be wiser to wait for a clear-cut decision from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London.

The United States delegation, it is understood, would be prepared though grudgingly to accept a further delay.

The delegation is now working on a resolution which would condemn China as an aggressor and call on the newly created "Collective Measures Committee" to consider what sanctions should be taken against Peking.—Reuter.

BRITAIN OPPOSED

London, Jan. 7.

Informed sources said today that the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers would oppose an American proposal to brand Communist China an aggressor at the present time.

The sources said the Ministers, at their meeting here, would resolve that no such action should be taken until all plans for a cease-fire in Korea had been fully exploited.

The United States, impatient with abortive mediation efforts, has urged non-Communist United Nations members to brand China an aggressor, sever diplomatic relations with her and impose economic sanctions.

Far from being in agreement with this proposal, three important Commonwealth members—Britain herself, India and Ceylon—were said to be urging the Commonwealth conference to approve granting China a seat on the United Nations Security Council.

The British Cabinet will meet on Monday morning to consider the American proposal and formulate the official British reply, expressing opposition to it at the present time. In the afternoon, the Ministers will also discuss the proposal.

Opposition from the Indian Prime Minister Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, to the American proposal was expected for Mr Nehru has been a moving spirit in the thus-far fruitless mediation efforts in the United Nations. There was no indication that Mr Nehru shared the militant American approach to continued Chinese intervention or had been shaken in his belief that mediation could persuade the Chinese to withdraw their troops.

Informed sources said Sir Benegal Rau, Indian representative at the United Nations, would probably fly to London from New York to place before the Commonwealth conference a new plan for a cease-fire. Mr Nehru was expected to ask the conference to support this plan in opposition to the American proposal.

The belated arrival of the Pakistani Premier, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, was expected to strengthen the demands of Britain and the Commonwealth's Asian bloc for concessions to China.

Britain, India, Pakistan and Ceylon have recognised Communist China, Australia, New Zealand and Canada have not. Liaquat Ali Khan at first refused to come to London because the Pakistani-Indian dispute over Kashmir was not on the conference agenda, but he changed his mind when promised that Kashmir would be discussed informally.—United Press.

Waiting For A Signal

Lake Success, Jan. 7.

The United Nations cease-fire team still awaited a go-ahead from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, today force halting the Korean war.

The Assembly's Policy Committee is due to resume debate on Monday morning on Communist China's intervention in the war but quick adjournment is expected if, as seems likely, Mr Nehru further postpones his message to the Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Rau. Sir Benegal, a member of the three-man cease-fire group, may fly to London this week to put the Committee's latest plan for stopping the war before the Commonwealth conference there.

The only speaker so far scheduled for tomorrow's meeting of the Political Committee is the Nationalist Chinese delegate, Dr T. F. Tsiang, who served notice that he would make a tough speech demanding punitive measures against Peking.

The blueprint of the mediation group was understood to call for a cease-fire, gradual withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peace parley on Far East issues, such as Formosa and United Nations membership in which Peking would have full representation.

The United States is officially displaying increasing impatience at the delay in submission of a new cease-fire proposal. It continued to impress on nearly all members except the Soviet bloc its strong feeling that Peking must be branded an aggressor and that positive measures should be discussed by the newly-created Collective Measures Committee.

Among possible measures that have been discussed are economic blockade of the Chinese Communists and severance of diplomatic relations by nations that recognised Peking.—United Press.

Russian Xmas Celebrated

Moscow, Jan. 7.

Moscow's church bells pealed out carol chimes this morning to mark the Russian Orthodox Christmas Day, celebrated in accordance with the ancient Julian calendar.

Snow had fallen steadily overnight, dropping a soft, white blanket over the Soviet capital and lending a cheerful glow to the city lights.

The festival began overnight with prayers and fasting. The churches were decorated in Orthodox style with fresh flowers and tiny candles lit by the devout. They were crowded with worshippers.—Reuter.

Land Reform Suggestion

Washington, Jan. 7.

Dr Henry Bennett, newly-appointed head of the Point Four programme, today disclosed that he would urge under-developed countries to carry out land reform.

Under this programme, the United States will send agents into 36 countries to teach under-developed peoples the latest methods of public health education and agriculture.

Outbreak Of Fowl Pest In Britain

London, Jan. 7.

Britain's egg industry is menaced by the growing outbreak of fowl pest which is depriving the country of about 100,000 eggs a week.

This comes at a bad time for British housewives, already searching for food to supplement the reduced meat ration. Besides losing the eggs, farmers are having to kill off poultry—45,000 since November—in an effort to combat the disease.

With the shortage of meat due to the stoppage of supplies from Argentina the price of English poultry has rocketed. English chickens are selling at six shillings a pound and rabbits at 4/6d. to 7 shillings a pound.—Reuter.

Royal Navy Has A New Super-Sub

Washington, Jan. 7.

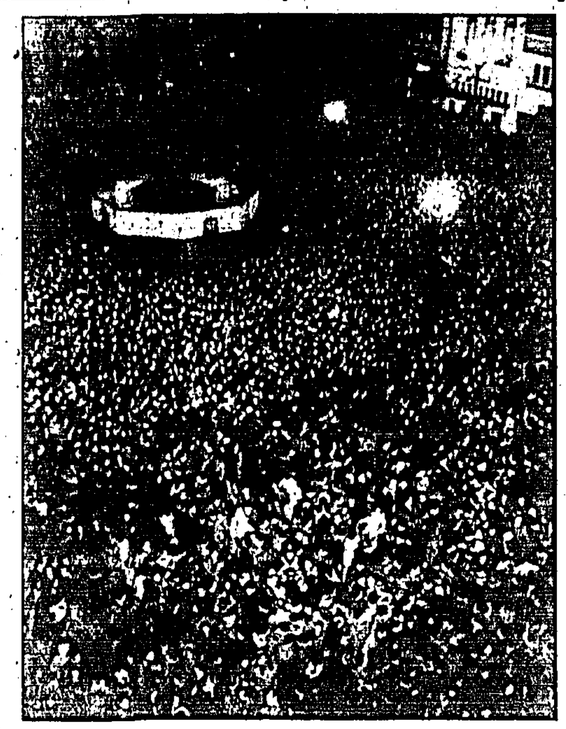
Britain has a submarine that can stay submerged indefinitely and the United States is working on a similar one, an American Navy spokesman said here.

The spokesman, Captain Roy Benson, submarine expert in the Defence Department, said that the new American submarine conceivably would do 26 knots underwater and 30 on the surface.

The new submarine would be able to stay submerged by getting oxygen from inside itself, although it might have a Snorkel device too.

The Snorkel is an underwater breathing apparatus which allows a submarine to submerge or cruise underwater without surfacing to re-charge its batteries.—Reuter.

Piccadilly New Year



The great crowd in London's Piccadilly Circus begin singing "Auld Lang Syne" as clocks chime the New Year. From their vantage point on the steps of the Eros Statue police watch for accidents in the dense mass of people. Bad weather thinned out the gatherings in many places, but Piccadilly Circus, as usual, was filled. — AP Picture.

Taft Calls For US To Evacuate Korea

Washington, Jan. 7.

Republican Senator Robert A. Taft today urged the United States to get its troops out of Korea and withdraw to a defence line on Japan and Formosa.

In a television interview, Senator Taft also said that land defence of Western Europe is primarily Western Europe's business, not America's, and therefore he opposes the sending of strong American troop contingents overseas. But he also asserted that he favours making it clear to Russia that if she attacks Europe, "it means war."

Developing his ideas on United States foreign policy, Senator Taft said if he had been President he would not have authorised the use of United States troops in Korea in the first place. The United States should protect both Formosa and Japan.

Senator Taft told a panel of United States newsmen who questioned him on the programme that he believed that Japan would be willing to supply most of the ground troops for her long range defences if the United States provides sea and air power.

Senator Taft, who has been criticised by Administration leaders for alleged "isolationist" views, denied that he was against sending "a limited number of United States troops to Europe." He said, "This should be done within the spirit of the North Atlantic treaty and provided there is reasonable chance that they would be successful in defending Europe."

However, the Republican leader said flatly he is against the appointment of an American as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic forces. He said, "This would encourage the Europeans to leave more responsibility to us."

UP TO EUROPE

Senator Taft did not appear to renege on the principle he laid down in a widely publicised Senate speech here last week—that United States aid to Europe should depend primarily on efforts of the Europeans willing to help themselves.

He took the occasion to clarify some points which he said may have been misunderstood. He emphasised that he is fully in favour of honouring United States commitments under the Atlantic defence pact to help Europe defend itself if invaded. But he claimed, "There is nothing in the treaty that requires us to send a single soldier to Europe."

Senator Taft said it was his impression that General Dwight Eisenhower has not yet committed himself to take the job of Supreme Commander of the Atlantic powers. Gen. Eisenhower was expected to make a decision on the basis of what he learns about the true defensibility of Europe during his current tour. If Gen. Eisenhower recommends on his return that the United States send troops to Europe, Senator Taft said, he might not oppose it if the number is reasonable. He dodged the question as to the maximum number of troops he would approve.

Senator Taft hoped that the Europeans will try to defend themselves against any Russian attack, but the United States should not try to force them to do something they do not want to do.

VITAL AREA

Senator Taft indicated his belief that the United States would be justified in committing more strength to defend Africa than Europe. He said, "There is the continent we must save. We must particularly protect the Suez Canal and Northern Africa. It is the one place we had better defend."

He said that if Belgium was overrun by the Communists the United States might also have to send ground forces to guard uranium deposits in the Belgian Congo.

Senator Taft expressed the opinion that Russia may wait for western European forces to be built up before attacking. If Russia "feels herself ringed around from Norway to Iran" she may decide on war. He also raised the question of how United States troops would be evacuated from Europe if Russia "were to bomb Marseilles and other ports."

Senator Taft favoured appropriating about $40,000,000,000 for the armed forces in the next fiscal year to provide an army of about 1,204,000, men, a Navy of 680,000 and an Air Force of 651,000. Any increase beyond that should be undertaken only after serious consideration.

He did not believe that the Russians are too concerned about the size of any army the United States sets up within the country. But he said they are concerned about an international army in Europe.—United Press.

DE GAULLE APPEALS TO U.S.

Nimes, Jan. 7.

General Charles de Gaulle today addressed an impassioned plea to the United States to defend Western Europe and warned that if Europe fell to a Communist invasion, America itself might be isolated and eventually crushed.

The speech of the World War II resistance chief, given to a meeting of his political supporters here, appeared to be a retort to recent American demands in the United States that America stay out of Western Europe.

General de Gaulle also urged that both Western Germany and Spain participate in the West's defence plans and he appealed to Britain to abandon what he described as a "tendency towards insularity" and to play a full part in the Continent's defence.

"Americans, defend Europe. She needs you, and you need her," appealed General de Gaulle.

He said the Western European nations' huge economic resources would enable the West to dictate the peace. Calling on the United States to give priority to the defence of Europe, he said: "The cradle of liberty must not, in any circumstances nor at any price, lose what remains of Europe. The priority is here."—United Press.

BRITISH REPLY TO CHARGES BY THE SOVIET

London, Jan. 7.

Britain and France, in notes published toda rejected Soviet charges of violating the warti agreements with Russia and counter-charged th the Soviet Union was maintaining vast milita forces.

The two notes, drafted in close consultatio were handed in last Friday in Moscow. Thou not identical they were in broadly similar ter and both were in reply to Soviet notes sent December 15, 1950.

In her note, France accused Russia of causing a "serious situation" by keeping considerable forces on a war footing, most of them "massed well ahead of the western frontiers" of the Soviet Union.

In a counter-blast to Soviet charges that France had violated the Franco-Soviet pact of 1945, the French Government accused Russia of "pursuing a policy hostile to the French Union."

The British note told the Soviet Union that inclusion of German units in the Western Allies' defence plans was designed to "prevent the re-establishment of an independent German national army" and was "purely defensive".

The British note said that it was desired "clearly and unequivocally" to refute charges in the Soviet note of December 15 that Britain had broken the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942 by her role under the North Atlantic Treaty.

The text of the British reply contained a point-by-point rebuttal of the charges made in the Soviet note.

The reply was drafted in close consultation with France.

FORCED TO ACT

Replying to the Soviet charge that France was aiding in the rearmament of Germany, the French note said that France had been obliged to "envisage indispensable measures to reinforce the security of France and Europe, including the German territories of which she must assume the defence."

Her Government had thus been led to "examine the possibility of a contribution by Western Germany to the common defence."

The note said that projects for the participation of Western Germany did not envisage the creation of a national army or the restoration of German war potential.

"The French Government is determined to oppose any utilisation of Western Germany as a base for aggression," the note added.

The French note accused the Russians of the establishment in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany of militarised forces organised in regiments and trained in the use of artillery and tanks.

HOSTILE POLICY

The French also charged the Russians with (1) having "done nothing to enable close collaboration between France and the U.S.S.R. for the maintenance of peace and economic restoration; and (2) of "pursuing a policy hostile to the French Union, in proof of which there is the Soviet Government's official recognition of Ho Chi-minh who is in armed revolt against the legitimate government of Vietnam".

The British note made the points:

(1) Britain's attitude German remilitarisation contains no threat to peace.

(2) West German participation in the defence of Weste Germany is "purely defensiv and solely the result of need to improve securi against the threat of Comm nist aggression.

(3) The action of the Nor Atlantic Powers is consequent the responsibility of the Sovi Government.

(4) It is "inaccurate a unfounded" to state that the defensive measures will lead a revival of German mi tarism since they are designe to prevent the re-establishme of an independent German n tional army."

(5) Britain, in her note Dec. 22, had already "formal assured the Soviet Governme that they are determined neve at any time, or under a circumstances, to allow Weste Germany to be used as a ba for aggression".

ATLANTIC TREATY

(6) The allegation that North Atlantic Treaty amoun ed to "a group of powers direc ed against the U.S.S.R. a other peace-loving States" unfounded since the treaty directed against no power group of powers but "sole against armed aggression itself

(7) Britain's determinati to work for a peaceful settleme of outstanding internation differences particularly in t United Nations and in t Council of Foreign Ministe promoted her latest proposal hold exploratory four-Pow talks with Russia contained the tripartite notes of Dec. 2

The note said that the Sovi Union continued to maint vast military forces when h wartime Allies disarmed, refus to agree to effective internation supervision of armament created militarised Germa units in the Soviet zone violation of the Potsdam Agre ment and opposed measures collective security in the Unit Nations when Communist forc committed aggression in Kore —Reuter.

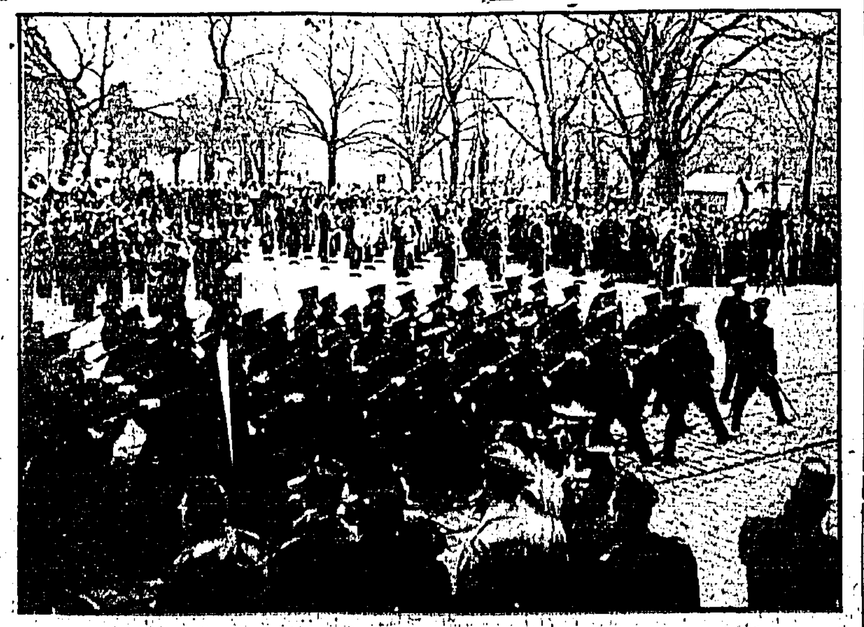
Korea Court Marti

Taegu, Jan. 7.

A field court martial on British soldier who is d tained in connection with th shooting of a Korean while t was on guard duty, has bee postponed because of "th present fluid state of militar operations".

The Court was to hav assembled in Taegu tomorro —Reuter.

Red Army Displays Goose-Step



Two days before the New Year opened, Russia handed over military police duties to America in the International Sector of Vienna. Here a detachment of Russian military police goose-step with fixed bayonets past the U.S. and Russian commanders in Vienna. At left a Russian band plays their national anthem. At right an American band stands ready for the arrival of the American military police who took over from the Russians.—AP Picture.

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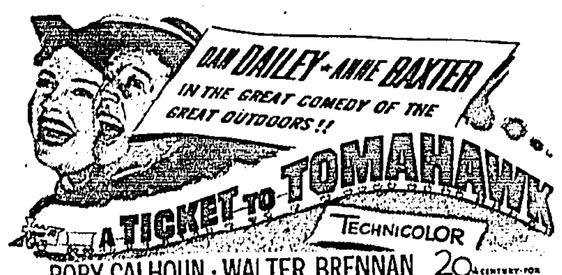

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Western Europe Lacking In Self-Confidence

Paris, Dec. 30.

The peoples of Western Europe will enter the second half of the 20th century at midnight tomorrow, having recovered to a large extent from the ravages of two world wars but unprepared materially and psychologically for a third world war which already threatens their lives, their homes and their civilisation.

At the moment they live from day to day with two outstanding hopes. The first is that Russia, which has the military might, will not invade their lands. The second is that through their combined efforts, assisted by the United States and Canada, they will be able to organise for defence under the leadership of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

These are hopes and nothing more, because, for the time being they do not have the power to resist aggression from the East and they are not at all convinced that the Kremlin will permit them to mobilise the security forces they require.

INTERNAL OBSTACLE

Some determined men, nevertheless, are making an effort to give these Western nations the tools to work with and the will to employ them. They are making studies, co-ordinating plans and taking initial steps. Taxes are going up. New weapons are being tested. Training is being intensified.

But the greatest internal obstacle these men face is a general uneasiness which goes under a variety of names. It is called defeatism, a sense of vulnerability, delayed shock, neutralism or fear. Whatever the name, it is no illusion. It is a reality. It runs deep. It manifests itself in a multitude of ways, and only a near miracle will replace it quickly with the primitive courage the world situation seems to demand.

Fortunately, however, there is reason to believe that a near miracle is possible.

In the heart of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and other continental countries are veterans who have survived occupation or suppression precisely because they have the will and the skill that are needed today. There are men and women who resisted and outwitted the Nazi Gestapo and underground fighters who harried German lines of communication before the liberation.

Throughout this part of the world are millions who have overcome everything the Communists could throw against them—from political strikes designed to terrify to economic strikes intended to paralyse.

INFLATION TRENDS

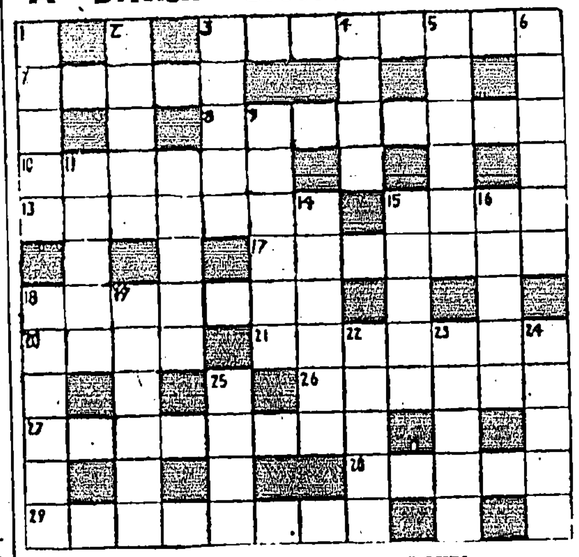
There are planners and workers who have restored battered economies. Industrial production and agricultural output have been increased to an astonishing degree. Inflationary trends have been slowed down if not stopped. Rolling stock has been manufactured, roads repaired, bridges constructed, merchant fleets enlarged, international trade resumed. Much has been accomplished in five short years—more than is generally realised and more than might have been expected.

Yet, strange as it may seem, the self-confidence of men—their belief in themselves—has been slow to recover. They took their achievements for granted; they minimised them; or they attributed them to outside assistance. Plentiful food supplies, better heating, stocks of consumers' goods were seldom recognised as evidence of improvement or strength. They continued to feel there was something fragile in the fabric of their society. They reflected the need for the comforting security of an armed covering force—and leadership. This is their mood as they enter the New Year.

It now remains to be seen whether Gen. Eisenhower, who will be arriving next week to assume command of the Atlantic armies, can perform the near miracle—whether he can restore to Western Europeans the confidence in themselves which they have every right to feel.

He is perhaps the only man alive with the personality and the prestige to make them believe that they have a chance to survive on their feet. If he succeeds, the second half of the 20th century may yet turn out to be an era of peace.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

3 Writ.
7 Garret.
8 Repeats.
10 Speaker.
13 Frets.
15 Helps.
17 Interferes.
18 Accountant.
20 Peruse.
21 Chide.
26 Required.
27 In unison.
28 Harden.
29 Lively.

DOWN

1 Country house.
2 Bind.
3 Shoot of plant.
4 Minute opening.
5 Necessitate.
6 Rate.
9 Quake.
11 Musical show.
12 Shy.
14 Calm.
15 Worship.
16 Dig.
18 Very cold.
19 Hang down.
22 Danger.
23 Aroma.
24 Advances obliquely.
25 Mix.

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across.—1 Caress, 5 Carve, 8 Cheat, 9 Rescue, 10 Point, 11 Drain, 12 Sire, 13 Terms, 16 Debase, 18 Cartel, 20 Nitre, 22 Boom, 23 Islet, 25 Gloss, 26 Fitter, 27 Eerie, 28 Cross, 29 Trudge. Down.—1 Christen, 2 Restrict, 3 Scud, 4 Sherbet, 5 Capitol, 6 Atones, 7 Venom, 14 Revolted, 15 Submerge, 16 Dresses, 17 Benefit, 19 Arises, 21 Idler, 24 Tier.

He's Learning Young

All babies, even dog babies, eat things which don't agree with them. Corky, a three-month-old pointer puppy in Chicago, has already learned that. When his rubber mouse was missing, an X-ray located it in Corky's stomach, bottom photo. It took an operation to remove it, and the pup's hunger for rubber seems to have diminished. (Acme)

WAR CRIMINALS' SENTENCES TO BE REVIEWED

Bonn, Dec. 29.

British legal experts will shortly begin a review of sentences passed on German war criminals now in prison in the British zone. The individual case records of the 240 Germans imprisoned in Werl Gaol will be examined and the findings of the legal experts will be submitted to the British High Commissioner, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, who will send his recommendations to the British Government.

A British spokesman said today that the review had been forecast in November. The object was to help the High Commissioner to decide whether clemency could be extended to individual prisoners who were in prison for war crimes and offences against the British occupation authorities.

Sentences would be reduced or annulled only on grounds of clemency and the legal decision of courts which tried these prisoners is not to be challenged. He denied a report in the paper Die Welt that the High Commissioner had already drawn up a list of recommendations.

The West German press is, indeed, once more taking up the question of war crimes with a will.

There are four main reasons for this. The trials of General von Falkenhausen in Brussels and of other Germans in France have excited interest and adverse comment. German public opinion has been outraged, too, by numbers of Germans who have been sentenced to death and seem likely to wait indefinitely in Landsberg prison for sentence to be carried out.

EX-GENERALS' APPEAL

The continued imprisonment of German war criminals, again, has been linked with the question of German rearmament by such military spokesmen as ex-generals Manteuffel and Guderian and by a number of German politicians.

Last week it was the subject of an appeal by ex-Admiral Hansen for a general amnesty and for the release, in particular, of the former Admirals Doenitz and Raeder from the Spandau Prison in Berlin, where they are under four-Power supervision.

Today's Die Welt writes that all three High Commissioners in Western Germany are considering the possibility of a general amnesty except those who were tried at Nuremberg under four-Power jurisdiction.

The Dusseldorf paper, Der Mittag, argues that "an act of grace" must precede any peace agreement or contractual treaty between Federal Germany and the Western Powers and urges this as the first evidence that the "war years" have ended and the post-war era for Germany begun.

TEACHING WORLD TO KEEP SHOP

Britain, derided by Napoleon as a nation of shopkeepers, is now teaching the world how to keep shop.

To London County Council's College for Distributive Trades come students from the five continents, wanting to learn how to display and sell just about everything that mankind wants to buy.

Among the 4,000 pupils who graduate there every year are girls and youths of many different races and creeds.

Syllabus of the college—conducted by a panel of 180 experts — includes almost everything from furniture to grocery, vegetables to jewellery.

Part of the school's equipment is a first-class grocers' shop which never sells anything and yet is always solvent. Along its walls are stacked displays of tinned herrings, peas, soup, and other groceries. But the contents, despite the labels, are sand or water. Students "play" at shops as they did at home when children—but with a difference.

BOYS' MAGAZINE

Path Behind the Bookcase

—It Led to Merlin's House—

By MAX TRELL

Merlin carried a candle.

To get to Mr Merlin the Magician's house, you had to creep behind the bookcase. It was quite dark there. But if you were patient and let your eyes get used to the darkness, and then you felt around the back wall with your hand, by and by you were almost sure to find a little bell with a button to push. Finally, if you pushed the button and waited for a moment or two, a little door in the wall would open, not much bigger than a mousehole, and there would be Mr Merlin the Magician, dressed in a long blue wizard's robe with the moon and stars on it, and a tall pointed hat on his head. He would be smiling and holding a lighted lamp or a candle. "Welcome!" he would say. "Welcome to the House of Magic! Come in . . . if you can!"

"If you can" meant if you could possibly make yourself small enough to squeeze in through the mousehole doorway!

Knarf and Hanid, the shadows with the turned-about names, were able to make themselves as small as pins. So they had no trouble at all getting inside Mr Merlin's House of Magic.

Quite Deep Down

"Fine, fine!" he said as they both came in. "I'm always glad to have company. Follow me down to my Magic Room. It's quite deep down," he added. "Just step into this balloon."

Sure enough, at the end of the hall was a balloon with a kind of large - size clothes-basket hanging from the end of it. Underneath the balloon was a deep dark tunnel. Knarf and Hanid looked down and couldn't see to the bottom of it. "Step in the basket! Step in! Hurry now!" Mr Merlin was saying impatiently.

Knarf and Hanid stepped in. Mr Merlin stepped in right after them. "Down we go!" he said. Then he pulled a string and the balloon instantly began to sink down, like an elevator.

For perhaps a minute it was dark. Then suddenly Hanid shouted: "Oh! Look! The moon and the stars!"

Sure enough, there were the moon and the stars all around them. They seemed near enough to reach out and touch.

"Better not try touching those stars, my dears," Mr Merlin warned Knarf and Hanid. "They're awfully hot. But you can touch the moon if you like. It's cold."

Mr Merlin steered the balloon so that it came close to the moon. Knarf and Hanid instantly reached out and felt it.

"It feels like a piece of round stone," said Knarf.

Hanid managed to break off a little bit of the edge of the moon and put it in her pocket for a souvenir. "It's a moonstone," she said.

Large Star

At that instant a large star with a long white tail came whizzing around from the other side of the moon. It whizzed past the balloon and then went whizzing off in the opposite direction and disappeared from sight.

"That was a comet," Mr Merlin explained. "You've got to be careful of them. Half the time they don't know where they're going, and they bump right into you. Yep, you've got to be careful of comets!"

A few minutes later Mr Merlin pointed to several large lights (they didn't look like stars because they weren't blinking the way the stars were) and said: "Those are planets. That red one is Mars. This one is Jupiter. That large one with the ring around it is Neptune."

"Can we touch them?" Knarf asked. "Are they hot?"

Mr Merlin shook his head. "No, they're cold, like the moon. But they're farther away than you think. We live on a planet," he said. "The name of the planet we live on is The Earth. Ah—take a look at that!"

Knarf and Hanid looked. They saw a great stream of stars, so thick, so many of them, that together they formed what appeared to be a stream of milk. "That," said Merlin, "is the Milky Way!"

To their surprise—and disappointment—when the balloon landed at length at the bottom, Knarf and Hanid found themselves in back of the bookcase again, with Mr Merlin saying: "Good-night—come again!" as he shut the door to his wonderful House of Magic. "He didn't even take us to his Magic Room!" Knarf said. But Hanid, after thinking about it, wasn't too sure that the balloon ride in the sky wasn't really better than any Magic Room!

Rupert's Autumn Primrose—18

The little dwarf listens in surprise to Rupert's story. "I've been working in this garden all my life," he says, "but I've never yet seen an Autumn primrose, and yet you say you've got one! You'd better tell my master." They find the Professor resting near his greenhouses. He smiles a welcome and puts his book down and Rupert again speaks of his quest. "You do bring me the oddest question, little bear," he sighs, "and this time I'm afraid I can't help you. I wish I could. Jock certainly didn't find that primrose here." "It's very puzzling," says Rupert, "but I'm going to keep on trying."

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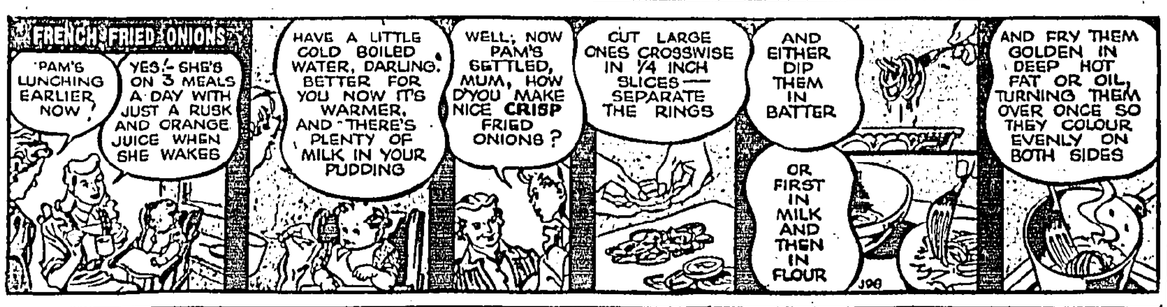
SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

"He's picked up bad manners from those rough children that moved in next door!"

FERD'NAND Some Crust By Mik

WOMANSENSE



Mrs Mae Bamber, a Town Councillor of Southport, Lancashire here gives her impression of the USA after her recent visit to that country.

U.S.A. As A Woman Sees It — BY KAY MURRAY

New York.

SOUTHPORT has really made its mark on the map of the U.S., according to Mrs Mae Bamber, a Town Councillor of Southport, Lancashire.

"I've already visited three towns of that name—in Maine, Connecticut and North Carolina—to convey greetings from my home town," she told me, "but others are cropping up every day. I shan't have the dollars to visit three more that I have discovered in Indiana, Long Island and Florida, but I'm contacting them by letter."

It all arose from a visit here four years ago, when Mrs Bamber conceived the idea of making contact with all the towns called Southport in the U.S.

She approached the Mayor of Southport, Lancashire, (Major Roger Fleetwood-Hesketh) earlier this year with her suggestion to visit at her own expense his opposite numbers in the U.S., conveying the town's greetings and extending an invitation to visit the Festival of Britain next year.

Mrs Bamber carries with her not only the Mayor's greetings and an invitation to stay at his lovely old house in Churchtown, Southport, when the Mayors visit Britain, but also greetings to appropriate bodies in the U.S. from the Southport Chamber of Trade, of which she is a member.

"I've always believed in 'hands across the sea' at the ordinary citizen's level", she told me, "and I've proved it up to the hilt on this trip. I've had more invitations to give talks and radio interviews about Britain than I could possibly handle. Hospitality has been amazing, and people are intensely interested in hearing about their counterparts in Britain."

Mrs Bamber will appear on a television programme of the Columbia Broadcasting System while in New York, which should rope in any Southports still lurking within the pages of the gazeteer.

Juvenile Crime In U.S.A.

Americans who are alarmed at the high rate of juvenile delinquency in the U.S. are expected to listen with interest to Miss Barbara Wootton, of London University, who is here on a lecture tour to tell how the question is dealt with in Britain.

Juvenile crime in the U.S. is particularly in the limelight just now because of the trial of a member of a teenage gang for the alleged murder of a teenager in a rival gang. His sentence has been postponed while an experiment is carried out.

"The boys have agreed to turn in all the knives, guns and weapons they have to the police", explained the judge to the fifteen member jury, adding: "We wanted to do something constructive to prevent the spread of gangsterism in New York."

There will be no questions asked, said the judge, and the boys of all the three gangs involved have agreed to meet with the police once a week to "talk things out."

This step was taken because it is thought that a retaliatory murder is being planned. The boys themselves had mixed feelings about the arrangement.

"They give you two bats and a ball and send you out to some lot," said one of them. "After that you're supposed to be 'rehabilitated.'"

Students Took Hand In Government

More teenage news comes from Westchester County where 45 students took a hand recently in county government in order to learn how the wheels go round.

This wasn't another of the "mayor-for-a-day" campaigns which are regrettably prevalent in this country.

Instead of a blushing school student going through the motions of a public official's job in order to publicise a beauty competition or radio contest, this group of high school pupils really moved in on the Board of Supervisors at White Plains, New York.

They saw a film on county government prepared by the state department, inspected the gaol, sat in on various committee meetings on finance, public works, housing and welfare, and took over temporarily the Board of Supervisors' meeting, to which they submitted proposals and voted on them.

Seventeen-year old William D. Brown handled the chairman's gavel, and heard his schoolmates, divided into majority and minority leaders, submit proposals dealing with stricter automobile driving tests, electrical wiring and plans for road building.

All but one of the proposals were passed and will be discussed later by the authentic Board of Supervisors.

The temporary Board even received coaching on how to pose for their pictures and how to deal with the press.

In Those Gibson Girls' Days

I found a white-haired lady wandering pensively round the exhibition of works by Charles Dana Gibson, creator of the famous "Gibson Girl."

Mrs Frederic Flores of Hollis, New York, now 75 years old, a Gay Nineties girl in her day, and in fact one of the original Gibson girls.

"I was 19 then," she said, "and weighed 8st. 8lb."

"I had red hair in those days," she went on. "My waist measured 19 inches and my bust 30. I posed for 'The Laughing Girl,' 'The Bicycle Girl' and 'The Bathing Girl.'"

The bathing suits had long sleeves with ruffles and were accompanied by long black stockings, Mrs Flores recalled.

Gibson was a great fresh air man, and often used to open the window of the studio to get the authentic effect of a breeze blowing through her hair.

Glamour girls of the '90's' dared not use powder or paint. "But," said the ex-Gibson Girl, looking round guiltily, "we made our own colouring out of beetroot juice and put it on our cheeks and lips."

Even in those days there was a slimming problem, and Mrs Flores told me she used to go to the Turkish bath to keep her weight down.

American Child Has Everything

American children must have more fun than almost any others in the world.

Everything is built round them.

There are special clothes of the Hopalong Cassidy and Roy Rogers persuasion, special theatre and film shows, toys and games to suit the mood of the most temperamental, and even museums devoted to the small fry, where, with no grown ups on hand, they may have a delirious time operating automatic models.

Home furnishings aren't neglected, and some of the model nursery rooms shown in the furnishing section of the big department stores make me feel that it's almost a pity to grow up.

Wallpapers are particularly fascinating. There is a far bigger use of wallpaper in the U.S. in every sphere than there is in Britain—not always an improvement, I fear.

But the "cut-outs" which find their way into the nursery and bathrooms are charming.

Little swans, water lilies and groups of enchanting fish float round the painted bathroom walls and nursery rhyme characters can be cut out and pasted on at the imperious will of the smallest householder.

Furniture is often of the adaptable kind. Bunks turn into beds for growing limbs and tables and chairs often have extra leaves and extending legs to keep up with their young users.

What About Fashion-Sense?

The basic black dress has never been more easily adaptable.

There is practically no end to what you can do with the slim little black sheath, whether it be in wool, silk or linen.

Some of these ideas I saw at a dress show for the young and budget-conscious the other day in New York.

The obvious addition for versatility is the little hug-me-tight bodice, either matching or in contrasting material.

But have you thought of a huge taffetta sash in tartan or plain brilliant colour to give your sheath a change of personality, or a matching bolero which shows a brilliant yellow or shocking pink lining as it swings? Stoles I don't need to tell you about, for if you can thread a needle you can have a whole wardrobe of these straight-up-and-down accessories right away.

Then there is the apron. You can have it plain to match your dress but lined with a colourful contrast—lime green, violet or peacock blue—and then wear alternatively the bright side out instead of in.

Or try a nubbly bright-coloured tweed over black silk jersey (a very new combination) or a double black net apron mounted on a black taffetta band, with a bunch of flowers tucked in the waist.

For real glamour how about a very coarse white Alencon-type lace, rather full and meeting at the back? Don't make the mistake of having your aprons too short, or they will tend to chop you in half.

I JUST HEARD THAT

Thirteen lucky WAC's who were sworn in the other day had their hair styled free and spent two days seeing New York—luncheons, dinners and shows—as the guests of the army. Reason: promotion of a new recruiting drive.

Everybody is asking: "What's the Thing?" Nobody knows, but it's the new hit song sweeping the country.

Third Man fans can now buy a "Third Man Zither" with prearranged finger guide so that even the unmusical can play a tune at sight.

Pink Mink is the latest furry fantasy to hit New York. Really a pinky beige, but experts say you can get practically any colour you like by breeding.

THE FUR SILHOUETTE

Neiman-Marcus of Dallas displayed some fur stylings.

Quality of fur was emphasised along with styling, which tended toward simplicity and grace of line. Considerable stress was placed on the shorter lengths, particularly the jacket length through three-quarter to seven-eighths lengths. The "fingerling" was featured as equally adaptable to day and night fashions.

The full-length story was shown in rare mink mutations and in wild mink.

Sleeve Interest

Sleeves, turned back into deep cuffs, and in some instances all the way to the elbow to show off long gloves, were spotlighted. Rounded, natural shoulders prevailed, except in cases of the full-length minks, which were given a widening effect by clever horizontal manipulation of the pelts.

A Russian broadtail suit, designed with a deep neckline, push-up sleeves and jewel buttons on the jacket, which topped a slim skirt but could be worn independently, aroused enthusiasm. In the same grouping was a cape stole of broadtail edged with ermine and lined with satin and chiffon. This set the pace for combination of furs. Alaska sealskin made the tuxedo revers and turnback cuffs on a Persian lamb coat. A sleeved weskit in broadtail had wide lapels of white ermine.

Classic Shades

There was little stress on coloured furs. Classic shades of black and brown in furs like Persian lamb, broadtail, nutria and beaver, plus all the silvery tones and undertones in such mink mutations as Breath of Spring, pastel and Aleutian, were highlighted.

White nutria is still as strongly in the picture for festive evening wear as it was several years ago when first introduced here by the high-fashion specialty store. Its brown jersey lining, however, emphasised the casual side of its dual personality.

Linings made news on the retail level. In pure silk iridescent taffetas and satins, their contrast colouring became part of the actual design.

Figure Flatterers

Pictured here are two lovely dresses with lines that are flattering to the more mature figure, without looking stodgy. The surplice line of the bodice in dress below is pointed up by the striped taffeta rolled collar. The taffeta is also used as a facing for the lap-over loose swinging tunic. This effective, if simple black crepe dress has a round neck, long slim sleeves and a narrow skirt. The taffeta is white, green and red, making for a cheerful splash of colour.

Black crepe tunic dress.

Daytime dress of gray worsted.

Charcoal gray worsted is the material of a dress that should see plenty of wear from now on. Stitching is used to make a nice border detail around the neck and for the pockets (in dress above). The starched white linen collar and cuffs are detachable, and the dress is just as pretty without them, when treated to some costume jewellery or a colourful scarf.

Soft Dressmaker Wool

By PRUNELLA WOOD

PRETTY and on the picture dress side is an urban frock of black wool, with its accents of black braid and passementerie defining the slope shoulder silhouette.

The collarless neckline which apes a bertha rides quite high and is relieved by a keyhole cutout in front; the belt is self fabric, and the buttons are fashioned of the black braid, in the manner of regimental cuff links. There are pockets in the soft front skirt pleats, curved to make a play which minimises the waistline girth. We like the tiny cuffs finishing the three-quarter length sleeves, and call this a wonderful all-day dress for the executive woman who pursues her career in social settings more than within an office.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR GOOD-LOOKS

By HELEN FOLLETT

BLESSED with health and a sweet disposition, a woman should be free of wrinkles until the end of her days. That is, if she has learned her good-looks lessons, realises that the complexion that is neglected will get back at her in course of time.

The normal, healthy and youthful skin is stretched over a light cushion of adipose tissue that forms facial contour. The underlying muscles are strong and resilient. The need then is to see that the tissues upon which the skin rests are kept firm. This can be done by regular ointments with a nourishing cream and a certain amount of manipulations with the fingers to keep the blood streams active.

Muscle Tone

Proper massage will increase muscle tone when the fibres have started to weaken. Do not underestimate this form of treatment. It must not be done in an "off again, on again" manner; that system just won't work. If you will invest five minutes of your time before crawling into bed at night, you will have taken out an insurance that will pay you well. And if you're troubled with very dry skin, smooth on a little baby oil at regular intervals.

Cold Water Works

Let cold water show what it can do. The muscles under the skin are so affected by cold water, that they contract, make the skin firm and velvety. Also the cold water makes the tissues firmer so that they lend resistance to outside attacks—facial gymnastics, for instance. You know the woman who, when she talks, talks with all her face—lifting eyebrows, or drawing them together, pursing her lips, twisting her mouth to one side. If these women could see themselves with their maps in action they would be shocked and horrified.

They say that a woman is as young as she feels, but the truth is as young as she looks. Hence the need of making every possible effort to retain an appearance of youth, to fight off evidence of birthdays.

Household Hints

A housewife in York, Pa., reported that her gas range picks up shortwave transmissions made by her next door neighbour, an amateur radio operator, and that she recently heard his voice coming clearly through her stove while he was talking with another operator in South America.

* * * *

If bathroom walls and woodwork become soiled with dust and grime, close door and windows, turn the hot water faucet, and let the room fill with steam. This will loosen the dirt and make washing easier.

When The Baby Is Jittery

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

THE tininess and helplessness of the brand new infant bring out the tenderest feelings and gentlest expressions from the mother. If it is her first baby she may even have some fears lest she might handle him too roughly, especially when she bathes this baby for the first few times.

She observes that when she raises or lowers this infant suddenly he may throw out his arms and show a catchiness of breath, even when only a few days old. This infant may respond in like manner if some other person should stub a toe against the bassinet while the baby is in it, or should slam the door. Soon the whole household may go about whispering or on tiptoe.

It's Unnecessary

Yet all such precaution against usual noise is unnecessary. The infant easily adapts himself to them and is disturbed only by unusual noise.

This fact is apparent when we observe that infants and young children in a house by a quiet street seem to sleep no better than those in a home by a noisy street. Outside noises, you see, just go on. No person caring for the infant attempts to control them. The mother and other adults in the home also adapt themselves to the outside noises, which they know they can't control.

In the home, however, various members of the family may make some noises—speaking shrilly or loudly, slamming doors, turning on the radio—that annoy other persons (including the mother) there. Such noises annoy because they suggest to the person annoyed a lack of thoughtfulness, or even a desire to annoy. The mother on being thus vexed inclines herself to speak in sharper, louder tones and to betray vexation in her movements. Consequently, the infant only a few weeks or a few months old connects vaguely but gradually the touch and pressure of his mother's hands and arms; connects her voice, her eyes and whole demeanor with unpleasantness.

Feels Insecure

It's this association in the infant's nervous system which does most to excite him, disturb him and cause him to feel insecure.

Now you can see why I have so often said that the most important relationship in the family, even for the child's security, is the mother-father relationship. The way they feel toward each other all the time or most of the time determines, chiefly, the kind of feelings and expressions of feelings with the voice, demeanor and movements toward the infant, even toward other persons. Constantly you have heard and read that the first need of the infant and child is love by his parents. But how very hard for either parent to provide this love in abundance unless this love flows from the headwaters of affection felt and expressed between the parents.

Strained Relation

Yet if your baby or young child (or adolescent son or daughter) seems to be jittery and insecure and you know that you and your husband have strained relations or are not affectionately companionable, don't feel hopeless. You might through your own love improve these relationships.

RIGHT FOR SUN & RAIN

Young rainwear is on a fresh fashion basis with new casual styling and bright fabrics that are as right for the sun as they are functional for the rain. The news can be checked in reversibles with bright light sides; pockets trimmed, oversized or grouped, little matching tams. Silhouettes make a definite impression, offering news in the narrower, straighter lines or the controlled pyramid. The group represents what the American market is offering in the way of eye-appealing rain fashions.

* * *

1. TWEED . . . for the teenager in a loose coat with deep cut raglan sleeves, leather buttons and two closely placed pockets.

* * *

2. GRAY . . . with fashion emphasis on gray raincoat of bankers' gray in corduroy. The pyramid coat is set off by sweeping pockets.

* * *

3. A NARROW SHOULDER . . . silhouette that bells out into important fullness, is a good teen choice. Big pockets headline the news and the coat in corduroy in a variety of hues.

The Ever-Ready Long Skirt—For Those "Don't Dress" Evenings

THERE are many times when you do not want to "go formal," but when a long skirt gives you a happily dressed-up feeling.

Such a skirt can be worn with a shirtwaist, a scarf and bolero, a halter blouse, even a jacket.

The 54" to 60" light-weight pliable woollens are a boon to all who are thrilled to get a skirt out of one length of fabric, making for little cost and plenty of good looks.

Light-weight Woollens

Buy one length, waistline to floor, plus 3", one package of matching seam binding, one 7" zipper, two hooks and eyes and one spool of matching thread.

Straighten both ends of fabric, tearing off enough (1½") on one end to make waistband. Bring selvages together, wrong side out, fold toward you.

B is 7" to right of A. C is ¼ hip plus 4" above B. E is 7" to left of D. F is ¼ hip plus 4" directly below E.

With yardstick, chalk a line through C and F to both edges of fabric. Cut on this line.

Bring E around to C, so that you have a straight edge along a bias edge for side seams. This makes a three-gore skirt with a bias seam at centre back.

Stitch, making ½" seams, and beginning left side seam 7" below top. Press seams open, overcast raw edges.

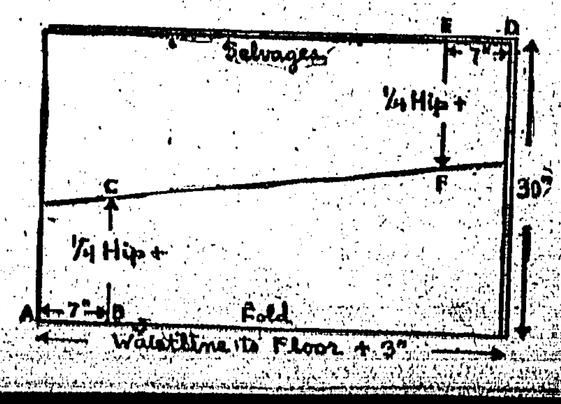
At waistline, make a notch at centre front and 2" each side centre front. Lay a 1" pleat each side centre front at this 2" notch; lay another pleat on each side 1" beyond first pleat. Pin to position.

Pin a 1" wide grosgrain ribbon around waistline, lapping it at left side. Put skirt on and pin pleated top to ribbon.

Adjust pleats to waistline and pin all way around. Mark for hem.

Remove skirt. Baste skirt to ribbon, and cover this with waistband strip. Turn in raw edges of band and stitch to ribbon, concealing top edges of skirt between fabric and ribbon.

Even the hem, stitch seam binding to top edge, slip-stitch hem. Put a zipper in placket. Sew hooks and eyes at waistline. Press.



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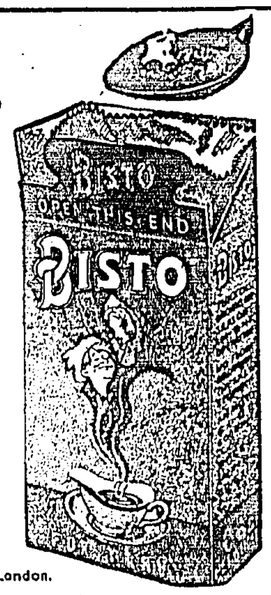

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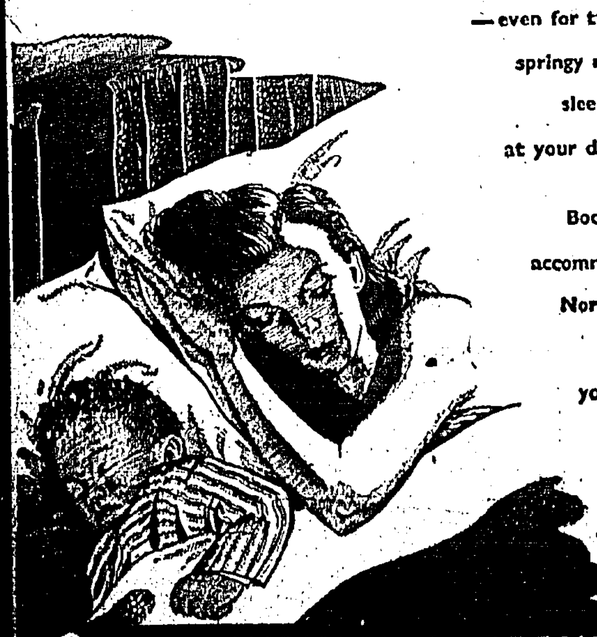

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

LOOKING AT 1951

IT'S TIME TO STOP LIVING AT SECOND HAND

JOHN KEIR CROSS,

36-year-old author, radio and television scriptwriter and broadcaster, began work in an insurance office, became a tramp and travelling busker, finally started to sell his work to editors, publishers and the B.B.C. His most recent books: "Blackadder" (for children) and "Glory," which appears in Britain early this year.

ANOTHER New Year . . . And the almost inevitable question: "Where do we go from here — if we go anywhere?"

It is easy to be pessimistic about the prospects for 1951. There is a potent, fatal "so-what-as-long-as-we-get-by" feeling in the air.

A young man — much younger than I, who should be less disillusioned, more full of enthusiasm — said to me the other day:

"Why do I bother to train for school-teaching? Candidly, I wouldn't, if my parents didn't want me to. It's too much trouble. The game's not worth the candle — no money in the job and probably I'll be called up before I'm through. So what's the use?"

Sweep It Away

AND this feeling is something new. It's different from the last post-war generation's dancing-in-the-dark, which I'm just old enough to remember in its later stages.

It's infinitely more sinister, for it expresses itself less noisily.

It's a creeping paralysis of effort and intention; and unless it can be swept away everything *will* be lost. There won't even be any "anywhere."

How can it be swept away? Personally, I would like to see more people *living*—and really living, not taking life at second hand, not content to feel frustrated even if his job *is* frustrating.

Waste Of Time

UP in a big industrial area of Scotland about a month ago I was appalled at the exorbitant waste of real private time that went into the unutterably complex business of working out football-pool permutations and combinations.

Men crouched together in their hunkers at street corners in little tense groups, or mooned in solitude, hour after hour, night after night, wielding penny ready-reckoners — even using algebraic symbols—in a way that would almost do justice to Einstein.

(And the same folk will tell you they haven't any kind of mental ability at all.)

Of course I gamble myself, like the rest of folk, and go to sports meetings; but I hate to think of the whole thing getting out of hand in this way, as it's in danger of doing.

It has become a symptom of neurosis. People are living at only second and even third hand: yet one game of football in a back yard that a man plays himself is worth 20 professional internationals.

But I heard of a Cambridgeshire village where, when they tried to organise a local football match, they could't find one under-30 to play: the youths were away at big matches, or were watching television, or simply couldn't care less . . .

So I'd like to see less sport hysteria, and less footling away of time, and more developing of the individual in himself and from himself and through his own effort.

It Can Be Done

BUT of course I've only taken sport as an example—and will get my ears bitten off for sneering at "the ordinary man's relaxation."

Well, bite them off—it would only mean I'd hear less of the dolly that's talked about such things.

It isn't the ordinary man who achieves in any case—there's too much bolstering up of this famous "ordinary" man. It's the extraordinary man who counts —the man who has developed himself, individually—as I believe we all could.

Like a man I know—a Scotsman—who began life as a railway porter. At the end of each day's work he walked six miles to and from a night-school class to study.

Eventually, through scholarships, he saw himself to university and qualified as a minister. Later he also became a Doctor of Philosophy and in his spare time a practising psychologist in one of the poorer districts of London.

And if you think the result gives a picture too earnest and solemn for words, let me add that he is the happiest, wittiest and most companionable man I have ever met—a thousand times more vital than those contemporaries of his, from the same background, the same part of the country, crouching mournfully at street corners with their football pool forms. . .

Symptom Of Life

I make a great part of my income from writing for radio and television. But, by a paradox, I'd like to think that folk were likely to listen less to the radio and spend less time before their television sets in 1951. Here again there's the dreadful symptom of living at second hand. We ought to make more of our own amusement—our own real re-creation: as folk used to have to do.

I'd like to see people going to the pictures less (and because they want to go less—not because, economically, they must go less).

If they did it would mean they were finding more direct pleasure in their own living, in their relations to each other, and less in the sugary escapism of the shadow-folk on the screen.

And then it might be possible for us to build up a real film industry, and a real radio and T.V. industry, with creative folk making pictures and plays that would help us to live and not—as is happening too much at the moment—help us to die . . .

I'd like to see fewer books published—again despite the fact that I write them myself: and again not for economic or paper shortage reasons. The fewer the books the higher the standards. There would be more competition, as there should be in everything.

More Effort

AND if all this put me out of a job in 1951—well, once before I lived as a tramp; and if it was uncomfortable, at least it was a training in depending on one's own resources . . .

In short—again by a paradox—I'd like, in 1951, to feel that in some of its aspects life was becoming more difficult and not so easy.

I don't only mean less State control—although that is plainly part of it—I mean the necessity for more effort to be made in everything we have to do. Then we might begin to value all the more those things we do achieve.

So it boils down to a desire to see a re-establishment of "private enterprise." Again I don't mean only in a narrow economic sense; I mean completely and in every aspect of a man's own personality; so that we spin things out of ourselves, like silkworms, and don't have everything eternally provided, like grubs and parasites.

And I believe that, if this individual development did become more universal, it would not make a man less of a social animal, but would restore a real sense of social comradeship. We would at least respect one another more.

The trouble is that now we all secretly hate each other. You have only to watch a rush-hour crowd to notice that.

Watch the settled looks of loathing on the faces of the struggling, fighting, pushing hordes, the scowls of grim determination to get there before the other man at whatever cost, whatever loss of self-respect.

One Big Desire

OR search your own heart. Does it not rejoice in its private chambers as you read of the troubles that have beset some other human being or group of human beings? Is it not one of the reasons why you read newspapers at all—because you want to hear of death and destruction and read "sad stories of the death of kings"—and commoners?

Love one another . . . For in the end that is what we need most of all—and what I would like to feel above all else might develop in 1951 and beyond: a profounder sense of God's presence in our midst.

Then, the rumours of war would be stifled at birth and could never grow into the wars themselves.

All the small and foolish examples I have cited above pale completely before that one overwhelming desire.

If only there might be a development of the wish to live more fully and directly; for the wish, in the old word, is father to the thought—and the thought to the action . . .

American Newscope

So don't dine with the boss

From NEWELL ROGERS

NEW YORK.

WALL STREET in skirts? The Korean war has started a trend that way.

More and more women are being elected directors of banks, insurance firms, and industrial corporations.

Macy's, the world's largest department store, now has its first woman vice-president —Miss Beatrice Rosenberg, an employee for 32 years.

The Federation of Women Shareholders is giving the trend a big shove. At annual shareholders' meetings members get up and annoy the male chairman by demanding seats.

"Why," pleaded an exasperated railway chairman, "don't you go away and love another railway?"

Most women directors are ex-office secretaries. But how do girl secretaries get to be directors?

The first rule, says success woman Beatrice Vincent, in her new book for secretaries, "Make Mine Success," is never, never go out to lunch with the (male) boss. If you do, the other girls in the office will stunt your career with gossip. And perhaps write poison-pen letters to the boss's wife.

But authoress Vincent says nothing against women vice-presidents taking male clerks to lunch.

THE RIGHTS to televise baseball championship games for the next six years have been sold to a razor-blade company for £357,000 a year. The company will advertise its blades in between play.

But this is not the highest price paid for TV advertising. Another firm paid over £2,800,000 last year to advertise its soap between variety turns and love stories for the housewife.

COLDEST SPOT in shivering America these days is Lone Rock, Wisconsin—60 degrees of frost.

PAINTED ROSES adorn the toes and heels of the 1951 woman's shoes. Or, if she would like to go barefoot, she can buy adhesive pinpoint size imitation diamonds for her toenails.

GOODBYE to milk bottles and the milk roundsman? They are already selling a tablet of frozen milk paste. When the housewife adds water she gets fresh milk again—if the water from the tap is pure and palatable.

SHOW BUSINESS: Jean Simmons is the leading candidate to play Rowena opposite husband Stewart Granger's title role in Hollywood's "Ivanhoe." . . . Debra Paget is to be the heroine in a film of Longfellow's "Evangeline." . . . All the New York critics save one welcome Irene Dunne's "Mudlark." The dissenter said: "A magnificent wax dummy."

W. J. BROWN Says . . . .

1951 RESOLUTIONS MUST BE BACKED BY ACTION

London.

WHAT a year 1950 has been! At home we have seen an immense Labour preponderance in Parliament transformed into the tiniest and most precarious of majorities, so that for the last 10 months we have been governed less by Socialists or by Conservatives than by influenza!

We have witnessed a continuance of the process of industrial recovery in the country as a whole.

But there are some very bad patches — especially coal. That we should have been driven by the failure in coal output to import coal from abroad, as the condition of keeping our factories going and avoiding substantial unemployment, is a striking comment on the craziness of the times!

But though industrial recovery has been marked, we are still a long way from standing on our own feet, even under present conditions, and still farther from being able to do so when the sellers' market comes to an end and we have to face revived German and Japanese competition.

☆

A great song-and-dance was made, the other day over the announcement that we had balanced the dollar account with America.

But it should be noted that "we" in this connection does not mean Britain. It means the sterling area as a whole.

Last year 500 million Chinese and the whole of Continental China have been added to the bag. Between one-third and one-half of the peoples of the world now live under Communist regimes.

If those prices fell, the sterling area would again be "in the red."

The problem of keeping prices and wages stable has cost the health of one Chancellor of the Exchequer, and completely defeated another. In the last few years the value of the pound has fallen by something like 25 percent.

Three things have contributed to this fall, which constitutes a heavy additional tax on all forms of income.

The first is the devaluation of the pound which the Chancellor, quite mistakenly, estimated would hardly affect the cost of anything but bread. The second is Government overspending. The third is the impact upon our economy of world conditions.

World conditions are outside our control. But the first two factors are not. On what we do on them depends whether the present inflation is to continue. Meantime the effect of the rise in prices has been to wipe out the social security gains of the last ten years.

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Abroad Communism has secured its greatest victory so far. In Europe, some eleven countries had been brought under Russian control—with a population of well over a hundred million souls.

And the dollar account for that has been balanced mainly because stockpiling has sent soaring the price of many raw materials which the United States takes from the Far East.

Some people entertain the hope that Chinese Communism will be somehow different from the Russian brand. They should read Mao.

"Communism is not love," he has said, "Communism is a hammer which we use to crush the enemy."

And again: "Revolution is not a dinner party, nor a painting, nor a piece of embroidery; it cannot be advanced softly, gradualy, carefully, considerately, respectfully, politely, plainly and modestly."

The use of open war to further the world revolution has always been implicit and explicit in Communist doctrine. Last year, in Korea, we have seen it applied openly for the first time.

☆

For no one believes that the North Koreans launched their war without the knowledge, consent, and probably instructions of the Russians and the Chinese.

The United Nations had to accept that challenge; failure to do so would have completely discredited it.

But it may well prove to be the case that the real motive behind the attack is to bog down the free world in a theatre of war far removed from the centre, and one in which decision is difficult to obtain, as the preliminary to much more important moves at the centre.

Note well this extract from the "Current Affairs Journal" of the Peking Government:

"American superiority is only temporary. After the Communist liberation of Western Europe the total steel production of the Soviet Union and its allies will reach 67 million-odd tons, which means almost a parity with the amount produced in the United States."

Fortunately the Americans have not been stampeded into putting all their eggs into the Asian basket. The Atlantic Powers have banded themselves together to resist any attack in Europe.

A Western Army is coming into being, and it now has a Commander-in-Chief in General Eisenhower.

There are those—especially in France—who fear that any move by the West to defend itself will "provoke" the Russians into an early attack. The short answer to this is that the West will not escape defeat by refraining from defence!

☆

Russian policy envisages the occupation of Western Germany for its coal and steel, and with the Russians on the Rhine the position would become untenable to the French.

The resources of Europe would be added to those of the Russian-Chinese bloc, and that could spell defeat for the Americans in what is scheduled as the last stage of the world conflict—the Russian-American war.

The world stands poised in deadlock. But the world is not static, but dynamic. No deadlock lasts for ever.

I do not myself believe that Mao wants all-out war yet. He has to consolidate his position all over a vast Continent and to put his regime on a firm basis.

I do not believe that Stalin wants all-out war—yet. What he wants, as Churchill aptly put it some time ago, is "the fruits of victory without war."

It is for the West to deny him the "fruits of victory" and to make a war too big a gamble for him to undertake.

Meanwhile all the difficulties are not on our side of the Iron Curtain. I do not believe that Russian human nature is essentially different from ours.

☆

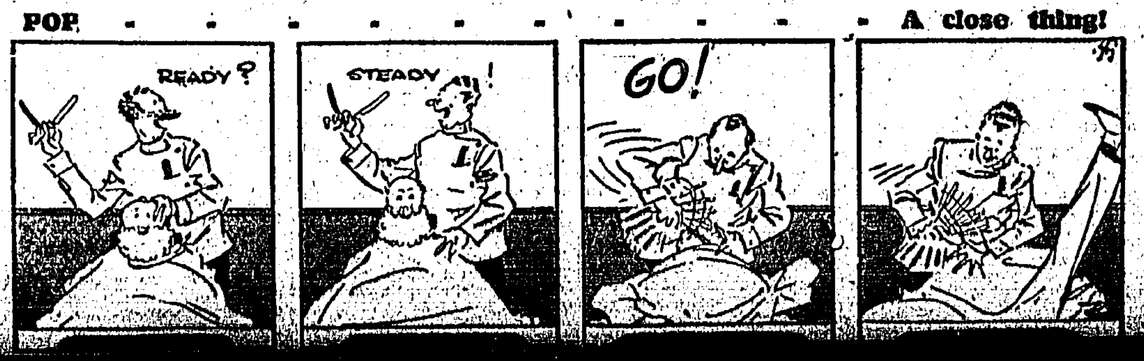
There must be an accumulation of hatreds and desired revenges throughout Eastern Europe and throughout Russia, too, which make war not a thing to be trifled with or lightly undertaken.

The reception first given to the invading Germans by the Russians in the Ukraine showed how deeply the regime was loathed. The Germans threw away, by their cruelty in the Ukraine, an asset of incalculable value, the yearning of a people to be free from oppression.

One often hears the question in conversation: "Well, what can I do about this situation?" and comes across a feeling of fatalism and hopelessness. But I have noticed that it is usually the man who is doing nothing who feels that nothing can be done!

The active have no time for fatalism or hopelessness. And there are many fields of activity clamouring for active workers now.

Our attitude at this time should be one of steady resolution and confidence in the values which endure. And we should seek opportunity for


POP - - -

By ERLE STANLEY GARDNER

THE CASE OF THE HOWLING DOG

PERRY MASON sat in Paul Drake's office. Paul Drake teetered in a creaky swivel chair, behind a small, battered desk. Against the far wall of the office two men sat, uncomfortably, in stiff-backed chairs.

"Listen," said Drake querulously, "there's a lot about this thing you're not telling me."

"Is that so? asked Perry Mason, lighting a cigarette. "I thought you were supposed to find out things to tell me; not that I was supposed to find out things to tell you. Are these the two men who were on the job?"

"Yes. The man on the left is Ed Wheeler, and the other one is George Doake."

Perry Mason looked over at them.

"What time did you boys go on?" he asked.

"Six o'clock."

"Both of you were there all the time?"

"Most of the time. One of us would go and telephone every fifteen minutes."

"Where were you fellows? I didn't see you when I came up."

"We were quite a distance from the house," Wheeler admitted, "but we were where we could see everything that went on. We had night glasses, and we were out of sight. There's a vacant house half way down the block, and we were in a room in the vacant house."

☆

"All right," Mason said, "I want you boys to tell me exactly what happened."

Ed Wheeler took out a leather-backed notebook from his coat pocket, thumbed the pages, and said, "We were on duty at six o'clock. At about six-fifteen the housekeeper, Thelma Benton, went out."

"Where did she go?"

"There was a man called for her in a Chevrolet car."

"Get the licence?" Mason asked.

"Sure. It was 6M9245."

"Go ahead. What next?"

"Then things were quiet. Nobody came and nobody left, until seven twenty-five. It was really a little past that—almost seven twenty-six, but I called it twenty-five. A Checker taxi-cab came to the place, and a woman got out."

"Did you get the number of the cab?"

"I didn't get the licence number. The cab number was painted on the side of the car, and was easier to get than the licence number, so I got that."

"What was it?"

"86-C."

"All right, go on," said Mason.

"A woman got out and went into the house, and the cab went away."

"And it didn't wait?"

"No, it didn't wait. But it came back after twelve minutes. Evidently, the woman had sent the driver some place, and told him to do something and then come back."

☆

"Go ahead," Mason said. "How about the woman? What did she look like?"

"We can't tell exactly. She was well dressed, and had on a dark fur coat."

"Did she wear gloves?"

"She wore gloves."

"Did you see her face?"

"Not plainly. You see, it was dark by that time. The street light showed the taxicab pretty plainly, and that made a shadow right where the woman got out. Then she walked rapidly up the walk, to the house, and went in."

"Did she ring the bell?"

"Yes, she rang the bell."

"Was she a long time about getting in?"

"No, she went in in just a minute or two."

"Wait a minute," said Mason. "You say she rang the doorbell. How do you know?"

"I saw her bending over by the door. I figured that was what she was doing."

"Couldn't she have been opening the lock with a key?"

"Yes, she could have done that," said Wheeler. "Come to think of it, maybe that's what she was doing. I figured at the time she was ringing the bell, because that's what I expected her to do."

★

"Is there any chance the woman could have been Thelma Benton?"

"I don't think so. When Thelma Benton left she was wearing a different kind of coat. This woman wore a long black fur coat."

"How long was she in there?" asked the lawyer.

"She was in there fifteen minutes—maybe sixteen minutes. I've got the cab marked as driving away right after she went in. Then the cab came back in twelve minutes, and the woman left at seven forty-two."

"Did you hear any commotion? Dogs barking, or anything?"

"No, we didn't. But we wouldn't have heard anything, anyway. You see, we were away down the block."

"Go ahead," said Perry Mason. "What happened next?"

"After the woman drove away, nothing happened, until you showed up. You came in a yellow cab, and the cab number was 362. You got in there at eight twenty-nine, according to my watch, and we don't know what happened after that. We telephoned in to Drake, and Drake told us to get off the job right away and come in to the place here, but as we were driving away we heard a bunch of sirens, so we wondered if anything had hapened."

☆

"Well, then," Mason said, "here's what I want. I want you to round up that Checker driver, number 86-C, and bring him to the place here. No, wait a minute, don't bring him up to the place. Get him spotted and telephone me here. I'll go talk with him myself."

When the door had closed he turned to Paul Drake.

"Paul," he said, "there was a telegram sent from Midwick to Clinton Foley. That telegram purported to have been signed by the woman who had posed as Foley's wife, and asked him not to do anything criminally against Cartright. I want to get a photostatic copy of that telegram. Do you suppose you can work it?"

"I think I can fix it," he said.

"All right," Mason said. "Now tell me what you've found out . . ."

The telephone rang. Paul Drake scooped up the receiver, said "Hello," then listened.

"Got the address?" he asked at length.

He nodded his head, then turned to Mason.

"Make a note of this, will you, Perry? There's paper over there on the desk, and a pencil."

Mason walked to the desk, picked up a piece of paper, and held a pencil over it.

"Shoot," he said.

☆

Paul Drake said in a slow voice, "Breedmont Hotel—B-r-e-e-d-m-o-n-t Hotel, Ninth and Masonic, Room 764, and the name is Mrs C. M. Dangerfield, is that right?" He paused for a moment, then nodded to Perry Mason.

"That's it, Perry," he said. "That's all."

He slipped the receiver back on its hook.

"Who's that?" asked Perry Mason.

"That," said Paul Drake, "is the name under which Mrs Bessie Forbes is registered at a hotel here in the city."

Perry Mason heaved a sigh of relief, folded the paper and thrust it in his pocket.

"Now," he said, "we're commencing to get some place."

"You want to go see her now?" asked Paul Drake.

"We've got to see that taxi driver first," Mason told him. We'll have to get him up here now. There's no time for me to go to him."

"Why is the taxi driver so important?"

"I want to see that taxi driver, and see him first," Mason said. "Also, I want to get a shorthand reporter to take down the conversation. I have an idea I've got to get Della Street back to the office."

The telephone rang again. Drake picked up the receiver, said "Hello," listened for a moment, then nodded to Perry Mason.

"The boys have located that cab driver, Perry," he said. "They haven't talked with him yet, but they've found out from the main office where he is. He just checked in with a report."

☆

"Tell the boys to go and hire the cab: to take it to my office and bring the driver up with them. Make some excuse to bring him up. Tell him they've got a trunk or a suitcase to bring down—anything to get him up there. And tell 'em to do it right away."

The cab driver fidgeted uncomfortably in his chair, glanced at Perry Mason, then let his eyes slither away to the faces of the two detectives, then looked at Della Street.

Della Street, perched on the edge of a chair, knees crossed, notebook held open on the desk, smiled reassuringly at him.

"What's the idea?" the driver asked.

"Just want to find out some information from you," said Mason. "We're collecting some evidence in connection with a case."

"What sort of a case?" asked the driver.

Mason nodded to Della Street, and she touched her pen to the notebook, streaming off a series of cabalistic signs from the point of the pen.

"The case," said Perry Mason slowly, "was a case involving a neighbourhood fight over a howling dog. It seems to have developed into complications. We don't know yet just how serious those complications are. I want you to understand that the questions I am about to ask you deal only with the neighbourhood fight over the howling dog, and the resulting charges which were made back and forth."

The cab driver settled back in the chair.

"Suits me," he said. "My meter's running downstairs. Go ahead and shoot."

"Around seven-fifteen, or perhaps a little earlier, you picked up a passenger who had you take her to 4889 Milpas Drive," said Perry Mason.

"What do you want to know about it?"

"What did the woman look like?"

"Gee, chief, that's hard to tell. I remember she had on a black fur, and she had some peculiar kind of perfume. She left a handkerchief in the car, and I smelled it. I was going to turn the handkerchief into the Lost and Found Department, if she didn't say something about claiming it."

☆

"How tall was she?" asked Perry Mason.

The driver shrugged his shoulders.

Perry Mason nodded to Della Street. "Stand up, Della," he said.

The girl stood up.

"Tall as this girl?" Mason asked.

"Just about the same build," the driver said, looking Della Street over with appreciative eyes. "She wasn't as pretty as this girl, and she may have been a little heavier."

"You remember the colour of her eyes?"

"No, I don't,—I thought they were black, but maybe they were brown. She had a peculiar voice. I remember she talked funny. She talked in a high-pitched voice, and talked fast."

"You don't remember very much about her, then?" said Mason.

☆

"Not too much, boss. She was the type of woman that you wouldn't—that is, that I wouldn't. You know how it is. There's lots of Janes get in a cab and starts getting friendly right away. Well, she wasn't the kind that got friendly. Then there's lots of Janes that get in a cab and are on the make. They usually come through with some kind of a business proposition. This Jane wasn't on the make."

"Notice her hands?" Did she have any rings on?"

"She had black gloves," said the cab driver positively. "I remember because she had some trouble fumbling around in her purse."

"All right, you took her there, and then what did you do?"

"I took her there, and she told me to watch her until I saw her get into the house. Then I was to go some place to a public telephone and telephone a number and deliver a message."

"Go ahead," Mason said, "what was the number and what was the message?"

The driver took a notebook from his pocket and said: "I wrote down the number. It was Parkcrest 62945, and I was to ask for Arthur, and tell him that he'd better go over to Clint's house right away, because Clint was having a showdown over Paula."

☆

Perry Mason glanced over at Paul Drake. Paul Drake's eyes were suddenly thoughtful, and they stared at Perry Mason with concerned speculation."

"All right," the lawyer said. "Did you deliver the message?"

"No, I didn't. I couldn't get anybody to answer the telephone. I tried three times, and then I came back. I waited a minute or two, and the Jane came out and I took her back."

"Where did you pick her up?"

"I was cruising around at Tenth and Masonic Streets, and I picked her up there. She had me take her back to the same place I picked her up."

"What's your name?" asked Perry Mason.

"Marson—Sam Marson, sir, and I live at the Bellview Rooms. That's on West Nineteenth Street."

"You haven't turned in that handkerchief yet?" asked Perry Mason.

Marson fished in his side coat pocket, took out a dainty square of lace, held it up and sniffed it appreciatively.

"That's the perfume," he said.

Perry Mason reached for the handkerchief, smelt, then handed it across to Paul Drake. The detective smelt it and shrugged his shoulders.

"Let Della take a whiff, and see if she can tell us what the perfume is," Perry Mason said.

Drake passed the handkerchief over to Della. She smelt it, then handed it back to Drake, looked at Perry Mason and nodded.

"I can tell," she said.

"Well, what is it?" said Paul Drake.

Perry Mason shook his head almost imperceptibly.

Drake hesitated for a moment, then dropped the handkerchief into the side pocket of his coat.

"We'll take care of the handkerchief," he told the cab driver.

Perry Mason's voice was suddenly edged with impatience.

"Wait a minute, Drake," he said. "I'm running this show. Give the man back his handkerchief. You don't own it."

Drake looked at Perry Mason with puzzled incomprehension upon his face.

"Go on," the lawyer said, "give it back. He's got to keep it for a while and see if she calls for it."

☆

"Shouldn't I turn it in to the Lost and Found Department?" asked the cab driver, reaching for the handkerchief and putting it in his pocket.

"No," said Perry Mason, "not right away. Keep it for a while. I have an idea the same woman will probably show up and demand the handkerchief. When she does, ask her for her name and address, see? Tell her that you've got to make a report to the company, because you said over the telephone you had the handkerchief to surrender, and you'd have to find out the woman's name and address, or something like that. See?"

"Okay, I see," said the cab driver.

He left the room, and, at a nod from Paul Drake, the two detectives went with him.

Perry Mason turned to Della Street.

"What perfume, Della?" he asked.

"It just happens," said Della Street, "that I can tell you the name of that perfume, and I can also tell you that the young woman who wore it wasn't a working girl—not unless she worked in pictures. I've got a friend in the perfume department of one of the big stores, and she let me smell a sample, just the other day."

☆

"All right," said Mason; "what is it?"

"It's Vol de Nuit," said Della Street.

Perry Mason got to his feet, started pacing the office. Abruptly he whirled on Della Street.

"All right," he said, "get this friend of yours and get a bottle of that perfume. Never mind what it costs. Then come back to the office and wait until you hear from me."

(MORE TOMORROW)

THE STORY SO FAR:

WEALTHY Arthur Cartright accuses his neighbour, Clinton Foley, of teaching his dog to howl to annoy him, but this Foley denies and he tells the police Cartright is insane. Perry Mason, the lawyer acting for Cartright, accompanies the police to Foley's house to inquire into the matter, and there is told by Mrs Thelma Benton, the housekeeper, that she has been bitten by the dog. Foley also finds his wife has run away with the man next door. Private detective Paul Drake, hired by Mason, discovers that the woman who has been living with Foley as his wife is in reality Mrs Cartright and Foley is really Clinton Forbes. They ran away together some years previously, but Cartright has managed to trace them. Mason goes to see Foley by appointment one night, but finds he has been shot to death in his house. The dog has also been shot. The police have their theory about the case, and suspect Mason of shielding his client. Perry Mason decides to make some investigations of his own.

NOW READ ON

London Express Service.

Whisky —from Denmark

— BY —

JAMES WHITE

JOVIAL, 50-year-old Captain David Sinclair, MBE, has a theory about whisky. Not about Scotch, everybody knows what that is; but about Danish "whisky," which is something which passeth comprehension.

The Captain probably knows more about Danish whisky than most Scots. Not because he drinks it, but because he carries it—to Scotland. During the past three months the ss Gothland, of which he is master, and the ss Horsa, which he commanded during the war, have carried some 100 tons of Danish whisky from Copenhagen to Leith.

"I don't know what happens to the stuff when it gets to Scotland," he told me. "I am certain the Scots don't drink it, though I did see one bottle in an Edinburgh bar. But I've heard that the Polish miners in Scotland are the customers."

THE KEYS

Not only does Capt. Sinclair's 20-year-old ship carry Danish to Scotland, it also brings Scotch to Denmark. Fortunately rather more of the genuine than Denmark exports of the imitation.

But the Scotch which Denmark imports is not for ordinary mortals. It goes straight into the bonded warehouses of the Copenhagen Free Port, to emerge legitimately only when requisitioned by diplomats, ship's chandlers who supply vessels "going foreign," and those legally in possession of hard currency.

For about two years now those "in the know" have also been extracting Scotch from the Free Port. Black dollars, Swiss and Belgian francs are the keys which have unlocked the docks gates. Though no Dane can be legally in possession of foreign currency unless he has obtained it from a bank or can prove he got it as a gift from a foreigner, many thousands of black dollars and francs have been converted into Scotch. Most of it has gone to Copenhagen bars and restaurants, but no small quantity has gone into private homes. Even the price, 42 shillings a bottle, was more than reasonable in the circumstances.

IN PRISON

But all bad things come to an end. The "big shots" have fled the country, several of the middlemen are in prison, others have confessed and will soon be on trial. Investigations are continuing.

Reports of these investigations show the length to which citizens, often respectable, citizens, can be driven by their thirst for Scotland's, and Denmark's, favourite drink.

Meanwhile the Danes are hopeful, though somewhat sceptical, of the first "whisky" to be distilled in Denmark. The Danish United Distilleries, who make the famous schnappes, have a monopoly of distillation. The other Danish whisky "manufacturers" are therefore forced to buy alcohol produced by the United Distilleries from potatoes and to content themselves with adding "whisky taste" before bottling it for sale and export.

THREE YEARS

As far back as the 1920's the United Distilleries began to experiment with the production of whisky. But they have never marketed their product. After the war they imported Scottish experts, samples of water from a number of Scottish whisky producing areas, analysed these and manufactured similar waters in Denmark. The barley needed no second thought, as much Danish barley is already used for the production of Scotch in Scotland.

The whisky which has resulted from these efforts has now been stored for upwards of three years at warehouses at Roskilde, where it was manufactured. Soon it is likely to emerge. Although it is not expected to be "just like Scotch," there seem to be good prospects that it will occupy, in Scandinavia and maybe other European countries, a position similar to that maintained by various local distillations in the United States and Canada.

TOMORROW, on this page, Sam Jackett will explain what happens to a Polish family when a "kettle" is organised.

MARIA THE SHADOW NEVER LEFT MY SIDE

How they watched me in Warsaw

By SAM JACKETT

Fleet Street man who attended the Peace Congress

HER name was Maria. She was 33, small, dark, and certainly the most charming spy I have yet met.

Throughout the sessions of the World Peace Congress in Warsaw she was my constant *attache*, but she was only a minor thread in a vast network of espionage and secret supervision which encompassed delegates and visiting journalists, and turned this "Peace" Congress into a monstrous mockery.

More than 2,000 delegates from all parts of the world, including more than 200 from Britain, were bamboozled beyond belief. Those who were sincere in their peace aims were so blinded by the multitude of waving red handkerchiefs (provided by China), and so deafened by the organised handclapping and "Peace" chanting, that they could not, or would not, see in Warsaw a land rigidly controlled by terror-striking secret agents.

One Exception

There may have been one exception — the Rev. Stanley Evans, of London, whose efforts on behalf of the peace movement are well known. When he expressed surprise at what I told him on my last night in Warsaw about the activities of the spy organisation built up around the delegates, I arranged for his benefit a demonstration.

A colleague was in the Congress restaurant where we were talking. This man had been followed by Red agents so long and so constantly that he willingly agreed to pretend to leave the hall.

The parson and I followed about 20 yards behind. Before we had gone a dozen yards two secret agents were on the trail of the journalist.

There was no possible doubt as to their identity and I asked the Rev. Evans if he was satisfied.

"I am satisfied that he was being followed," he said "but I don't think you were."

One of the first sinister events was the disappearance of all passports. Immediately on arrival in Warsaw delegates and journalists were organised into buses and taken to a new block of workmen's flats, where, after form-filling, passports had to be handed over.

Later, when we were moved en bloc to the Polonia Hotel in the heart of Warsaw. I was told that my passport, about which I was worried, was with "officials" at the hotel.

Despite several protests I never saw it again until the night before I left. It was then handed to me in an office in the Congress Hall by a man whom we had thought to be a kind of restaurant-car manager on the train from Prague to Warsaw.

And not all the delegates, of course, could have a Maria—that is unless they were among the influential members of the movement and wanted to break away from the crowd. Then they were provided with a Polish "interpreter" who never left them and faithfully reported their movements.

Let me tell you more about Maria. Immediately after I telephoned my first story to London a Polish diplomat introduced her as a woman who was there to help the Press generally in interpreting, typing and so on. But it soon became so obvious that watching me was her only job that my colleagues began calling her my "Mata Hari."

Other Agents

Other similarly thorough agents trailed me, too. One Sunday morning I made an appointment with a British diplomat, left the hotel by taxi, and immediately my trail was taken up by three men in a Citroen car.

When I left the diplomat's house an hour later I saw no spies. But when I had walked 100 yards and set off in another taxi the Citroen was on our tail again.

When I revealed that I wanted to talk to a Polish family, Britons and Americans who live in Warsaw pleaded with me not to. Not because of what would happen to me, but what would happen to the family. They would be punished by what is known locally as a "kettle."

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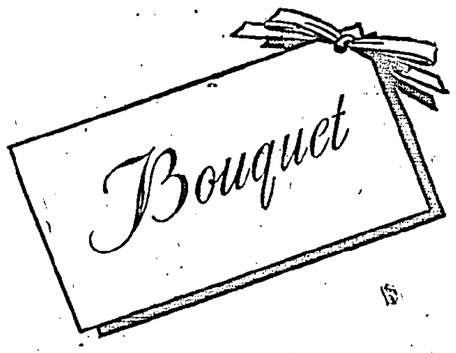

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

SECOND RACE MEETING

Saturday, 13th January, 1951.

There are eight races. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through Tickets (8 Races — $16.00) may be obtained at the Compradore Office of the Treasurers, 1st floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" scheduled to be run on 28th February, 1951.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 12th January, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at:—

5, D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

SETS OF MEMBERS' AND LADIES' BADGES WILL NOT BE ISSUED FOR THE 1951 RACING SEASON UNTIL 1ST APRIL, 1951. 1950 SETS ARE VALID UNTIL THEN.

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at $10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all chits etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Compradore Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Compradore Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tiffins will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is $3.00 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

BY ORDER,
S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.

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NOTICE

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

Kowloon Tong houses requisitioned for Chinese Troops October, 1945 to October, 1946.

1. Certain properties in Kowloon Tong were requisitioned in or about October, 1945 on behalf of the Chinese Army and were derequisitioned in October, 1946.

2. His Majesty's Secretary of State for War has now authorized the investigation of claims made by registered owners of such properties with a view to payment of compensation on an ex gratia basis in appropriate cases. Only claims in respect of damage to the building, fixtures and fittings caused by the occupying troops will be considered. Claims in respect of furniture and chattels will NOT be entertained.

3. Persons having such claims should address them to the undersigned not later than 31 January, 1951. No claim made after 31 January, 1951, will be admitted.

4. Owners who have already submitted claims are NOT required to re-register them.

Lt. Col. W. L. HORTON, R.A.
A. D. Claims & Hirings,
H.Q. Land Forces, H.K.

4th Jan., 1951.

NOTICE

B/L 107 covering 8 "Firestone" 34 x 7 x 10 ply Truck Tyres shipped from London per s/s "Benmhor" issued by W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd., Hongkong has been lost and is hereby declared null and void.

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NOTICE

TELEGRAM DELAYS

Cable and Wireless, Ltd. announce that delay may be expected on telegrams to and from the United Kingdom and Europe owing to interruptions of normal routes and poor radio conditions.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr Mohandas Alimchand is no longer connected with the undersigned as from 4th January 1951.

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Superior Teamwork Gives South China Edge Over Kitchee

STAMPEDE SCENES PRECEDE MATCH

By "SPIV"

South China upheld their reputation as the Colony's premier soccer team this season, when they successfully staved a strong challenge from Kitchee yesterday in the second round of the Challenge Shield knockout competition.

Though the Kitchee forwards had more of the play during the 70 minutes, South China's superior combination among the forwards gave them two goals to their opponents' one.

A record capacity crowd filled the Caroline Hill stadium, half an hour before the scheduled time for the match. Thousands were unable to obtain tickets and went dejectedly away. Outside the main gate, hundreds with prebought tickets were milling around, forming a dense crowd, that even the kitchee players were not able to get into the ground until after some work by the Police. Twice the gates were opened and the crowd stampeded in, in the course of which a few were nearly trampled. It took a few minutes for the Police with drawn batons to restore order again.

For their defeat, Kitchee had only themselves to blame. From the start to the finish, they had more of the game, and had twice as many chances of scoring as their opponents. Too much hesitation among their forwards what to do with the ball, and where to pass it, were their outstanding defects. As a result their forward play tended to individualism. Lack of shooting power was another cause of their inability to score. Outside left Lee Tin-kee missed at least two certain goals, with only the goalkeeper to beat at almost point blank range and Tong Wong at centre-forward failed to convert another two goals from cross ground centres right in front of the goalmouth.

DELIGHTFUL FOOTBALL

South China on the other hand, though having not as much of the ball as Kitchee, played delightful football concentrating on combination and teamwork. In the first 24 minutes their forwards actually made only four on the Kitchee goal, each lasting a little more than a minute. But they converted two of these movements. Individually it is not easy to choose any of them for special mention, all pulling their weight together. Veteran Chu Wing-keung was the schemer of the attack, and youthful Mok Chun-wah at left wing was always a source of danger whenever he had the ball.

Rocklike defence was the order of the day. Kitchee's excellent work in this department was their compensating satisfaction. Standing head and shoulders among them was left-back Chan Ka-sau, whose tackling and long clearances pulled his team time and again from a tight spot. Ng Kei-chung at centre half acquitted himself creditably in spite of the miskick which cost his side the first goal. Deserving a special praise was the outstanding performance of veteran Tse Kam-hung in the left-half berth.

On the South China side, diminutive Kwok Ying-kee was the main stumbling block to Kitchee's scoring attempts. Twice at least he blocked the point blank range shots of left wing Lee Tin-kee, and like the bad penny was always there where last required by the Kitchee forwards. Next in prominence was left-half Tong Sheung, who in addition to holding his fort, played a major part in the attack.

THE PLAY

South China won the toss and defended the road end with the sun behind them. From the kick-off, Kitchee sallied into the attack, but good work by Kwok Ying-kee and the halves kept the ball out of danger. South China made only one raid in the first five minutes, when Mok Chun-wah made a run along the left wing. His centre was, however, cleared by Tse Kam-hung. In the sixth minute, South China's second raid saw Ng Kei-chung, miskicked the ball and back-flipped it to Mok Chun-wah who tapped it diagonally across for Yue Yiu-tak to race through. Frantic appeals for offside were disallowed and Yue slammed the ball into the net at point blank range.

In the 24th minute, South China obtained their second goal. A pass into the open space on the left by Chu Wing-keung from the mid-line sent Yue Yiu-tak racing for the ball. A high cross centre was rushed for by both Chung Fook-lung and Yue Cheuk-yin, and in the ensuing collision of the two, the ball rolled to centre-forward Szeto Man. Man tapped it first-time across for Chung Fook-lung to crash into the net.

KITCHEE'S GOAL

Stung by the reverse, Kitchee again took the offensive, and were immediately rewarded with their goal, which proved to be their first and last of the afternoon. Lau Chung-sang got through on the right wing from a pass by right-half Li Ping-chiu, slipped past Fok Yue-wah and tapped the ball past the advancing goalkeeper.

The second half was almost a repetition of the first, with the Kitchee forwards having more of the ball in front of the South China but unable to score. Kitchee defence, however, were at their best during this period, changing their tactics by marking the wings instead of the inners.

THE TEAMS

Kitchee: Chu Chee-sing; Lee Ping-nam, Chan Ka-sau; Li Ping-chiu, Ng Kei-chung, Tse Kam-hung; Lau Chung-sang, Wu Man-sheung, Tong Wong, Fu Hee-wing, Lee Tin-kee.

South China: Tam Kwan-kon; Fok Yue-wah, Lau Yee; Chung Fook-lung, Kwok Ying-kee, Tong Sheung; Szeto Man, Lee Yuk-tak, Chu Wing-keung, Yue Cheuk-yin, Mok Chun-wah.

Kitchee And South China Teams

Shown above are the Kitchee (in black jerseys) and South China soccer teams who clashed in their Shield Competition game yesterday. South China won by two goals to one. From left to right are: (front, Lee Tin-kee, Kwok Ying-kee, Lau Chung-sang, Wu Man-sheung, Yue Yiu-tak, Tong Wong, Chu Wing-keung, Fu Hee-wing, Yue Cheuk-yin, Mok Chun-wah, Szeto Man. (back), Li Ping-chiu, Li Ping-nam, Ng Kei-chung, Chu Chee-sing, Tam Kwan-kon, Tong Sheung, Lau Yee, and Fok Yue-wah.

INDIA TOURNEY

Drobny Beaten By Kovaleski

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Fred Kovaleski, U.S., qualified today for the finals of the All India hard court men's singles tennis championships, beating seasoned Jaroslav Drobny, self-exiled Czech, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, in a hard-fought game.

Kovaleski's opponent in the final is Sweden's Sven Davidson.

The Indians were eliminated from the men's doubles. In the semi-finals Drobny and Davidson beat Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madam 6-0, 6-2. Kovaleski and Irving Dorfman beat J. M. Mehta and G. Vasant 6-3, 6-4.—Associated Press.

Syd Patterson makes pro debut

Paris, Jan. 7.

Syd Patterson, Australian holder of the world amateur cycling pursuit title, making his first appearance as a professional, led a team of foreign riders in a drawn match over four heats against a French team here today.

Patterson teamed with Jeff Scherens, of Belgium, and Oscar Plattner, of Switzerland, against the Frenchmen.

The French team won the first heat when Patterson was beaten for first place by about a foot, but he won the second and third heats without much trouble.

The fourth heat, a team pursuit race over 3,000 metres, was won by the French team in 3 mins. 49.4 secs. Their opponents finished one-fifth of a second behind. Reuter.

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SOFTBALL LEAGUE

JAGUARS CRUSH SAINTS' LAST HOPES FOR FINAL PLAYOFF

By GRANDSTAND

There was jubilation in the Jaguar camp as they crushed St Joseph's final bid for the Softball senior league playoff with a narrow 4-3 noseout, snatching victory from the jaws of sudden defeat in the last inning when the Saints booted twice in crucial plays to allow the tieing and winning runs to cross the plate.

In striking contrast to the electrifying tension of the Jaguars-Saints scuffle which had the fans on edge with every ball pitched, the other senior league games were dreary affairs and were called off after five innings of play, during which time the Madcaps massacred the Panthers 27-2, while the Braves made short work of the feeble Reds with a 17-3 landslide.

In the ladies league, the Wahoos were held to a one-all draw for four full frames by the Squaws, but power slugging soon told a tale as the Green Owls climbed on hurler Evelin Alonco for eight hits in the fifth canto to emerge 13—2 victors. Pirates conceded the points to Clovers by forfeiture while the White Fangs were no match for the more experienced Canucks and succumbed 9—1.

Rexes consolidated their lead in the Gold section of the junior league when they hurdled over the Vikings 7—4 while Dodgers remained in the cellar with another setback at the hands of Pandas by 12—6.

JAGUARS 4 SAINTS 3

The crowd of fans who trekked out to King's Park yesterday to witness the allout tussle between the Jaguars and the Saints were treated to seven full innings of electrifying tension, partisan fans expressing their emotions with every pitch until the winning run had been scored in a cloud of dust.

St Joseph's had their first turn with the bat and Art Ozorio made first base on an infield fumble but reckless base-running snuffed the potential run, while Benny Omar and Showboat Ali grounded out. The Jaguars were also unable to score in their half despite the fact that Lionel Sequiera wheedled Bucks for a walk. Sequiera was run down by a heady play on Benny Omar's part while Tony Silva was called out for illegal batting and Gerry Langenberg grounded.

In the second semester, both sides had runners on base but tight fielding held the inning scoreless. The next passed with further additions of goose-eggs on the scoreboard and it was only in the bottom half of the fourth that the Jaguars manufactured the first run of the game when Showboat Ali dropped a catch in the left garden to give Vic Pedruco a new lease on life. A pitch declared "illegal" by Plate Umpire Don Robbins saw Pedruco romping home with the first run of the game.

SAINTS GUNS DOOM

The Saints guns started to boom in the fifth when they notched up a pair of runs to take the lead, the effort being sparked by successive singles by Stan Leonard and Modest Khan followed by Bim Ablong's bunt to load the bases. Catcher Pereira interfered with batter George Souza, and Art Ozorio hoisted a sacrifice fly to register the pair of markers.

A determined Jaguar outfit deadlocked the count in their turn with the bat when Tony Silva, Vic Pedruco rapped out singles followed by Gussy Pereira's towering fly to centre which nudged one run over. The rally fizzled out when Pedruco ran into Jock Brown's sizzler along the third base line and Gabby Pereira filed out.

The sixth inning opened up with the Saints trying to break the tie and their chance came when Sherry Bucks dumped a bunt which had catcher Steven Xavier and pitcher Vic Pedruco guessing.

A wild heave by third-sacker Jock Brown with two away found Bucks denting the rubber for the tie-breaker.

The Saints were unable to add further to the score in their last turn as George Souza and Art Ozorio grounded out, and Benny Omar's fly to deep centre was frozen by Gerry Langenberg, and the veteran outfit was settling down to holding on to the slim one-run lead as the Jaguars came in for their last stand.

Steven Xavier made good as leadoff by belting a single to centre while Mose advanced him to second on a sacrifice bunt. Lionel Sequiera tried for the necessary hit but was tossed out by shortstop Dave Leonard, but in the meantime Xavier had reached third base.

LAST HOPE

Tony Silva was the Jaguars last hope and Silva knocked out a swift roller towards second and the Saints had the game in the bag—but keystoner Ozorio was off balance when he fielded the ball and heaved a wild peg to Leonard at first base and Xavier scooted home with the score knotted once more. Vic Pedruco stepped into the rectangle and rapped out an ankle-cutter to short which was fumbled by Leonard, but in the meanwhile Tony Silva rounded third and was headed for home with the mail.

Leonard's peg was straight and true and ball and runner arrived in a cloud of dust with fans holding their breaths awaiting the umpire's verdict. Ere the dust had settled umpire Robbins' hands were spread-eagled and the ball game was over amid jubilation in the Jaguar camp, as the victory assured them of a playoff berth in the finals.

Both hurlers, Sherry Bucks for the Saints and Vic Pedruco for the winners, were in steady form with Bucks guilty of an illegal pitch while Pedruco was penalised for hitting Dave Leonard on the ankle with an inside pitch. Both moundsmen were nicked for five blows each, with Jaguar third-sacker Jock Brown and Saint hindsnatcher Modest Khan registering two apiece.

MADCAPS 27 PANTHERS 2

When the Madcaps faced the Panthers there was no doubt as to the outcome, as the Madhatters repeated a previous shellacking against the hapless basement dwellers.

Silva-Notto and Iggy Dizon shared the five-inning hurling stint and limited the opposition to miserable singles, while their mates jumped on George Leaper for a total of eight solid blows which included fourmasters by Frankie Correa and Buzzy Wade.

Proving once more that Panther hurlers were "cousins" to Rennie Sequiera, the hitsmith enjoyed one of his rare hitting streaks this season with a single in five attempts, with the feat duplicated by live-wire Eustacio "Frankie" Barros. The batting spotlight was grabbed by lanky Frank Correa who poled out three safeties in four tries.

BRAVES 17 RED 3

The Warriors were pretty sure of themselves as they started pea-green hurler Ramon Loureiro and for good measure waved Junior Remedios on the hill for one frame, during which time they gave up a total of 4 safe hits.

The Reds made a fight of the gave in the first stanza but a devastating 8-run uprising in the second semester knocked whatever thoughts of victory they had out of their minds.

The only homer belted out in the rout was a four-plier by Junior Remedios.

LADIES' LEAGUE

In the Ladies league, the White Fangs put up a spirited fight against the Canadians but the deadly accurate pitching of Canuckette Alice Mar was too much for them, as nine went down via the strikeout route in a 9—1 triumph for the Maple Leafers.

The Fangs were handcuffed for six frames as the only ones to get on base were Malbu Arnulphy and Norma Maher through singles, but the additional punch for a score was not there. The lone tally was chalked up in the seventh as Marie "Roly" Basto drew a walk and broke the duck when Shelly da Motta clouted out a rousing triple.

The Canucks scored in every chapter except the fifth, but the back-breaking inning was in the fourth when a cluster of four runs crossed the plate on erratic play.

SAVING FEATURE

The saving feature of the Fang defeat was the brilliant mound work by rookie Valerie Fernandes who struckout nine of the power-laden Canadian outfit with her twisting teasers, and given another season of experience this petite slabstress will receive top-ranking.

The Wahoos were content to take things easy in their tilt against the Squaws and were held to a one-all draw for four full frames, and when it seemed that things were getting out of hand, the undefeated title-holders really went to town as their blazing bats blasted out eight hits off Squaw Evelin Alonco for a 10-run spree which completely demoralised the female Injuns who thought they would create the upset of the week with a Wahoo reversal.

Owl hurler Terry Noronha fanned seven, but was nicked for five blows, while Alonco who was relieved by Bonnie Remedios in the sixth, yielded ten safeties, Remedios allowing one.

The game ended with a brilliant double play as Joyce Guest popped out to Terry Noronha and Wanda Rodrigues was caught off second base on the relay to the shortstop Irene

WEEKEND SCORES AT A GLANCE

MEN'S SENIOR LEAGUE			
Jaguars	4	St. Joseph's	3
Madcaps	27	Panthers	2
Braves	17	Reds	3
LADIES LEAGUE			
Clovers	7	Pirates	0
Wahoos	13	Squaws	2
Canadians	9	White Fangs	1
JUNIOR LEAGUE			
Delawares	7	Mustangs	0
Griffins	7	St. Teresa	3
Pandas	12	Dodgers	6
Rexes	7	Vikings	4
MIDGET LEAGUE			
Black Arrows	9	Lions	7

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rugby Refereeing

(The Editor, China Mail)

Sir,—Much has been written in the local papers of the standard of Rugby in the Colony, and also the refereeing. There has been harsh criticism of both—and in fairness, beautifully composed flowery epistles of the ability of the referees in their headlines of these games.

But the whole trouble lies not in the players' ability—but the inability of these referees, to interpret the true laws of the game known as English Rugby Union—even the reporters must be lax in their knowledge of these laws, if they can write in such glowing terms of the qualities of these referees. These individuals are good enough to give their services—but they don't apparently consider it necessary to improve their knowledge of the laws, and hence make it a better game for all concerned, and that means a fair deal to both sides. Last Saturday, I witnessed a game at Happy Valley, which most pointedly showed that the referee concerned was biased to one team, to quote the least.

While on the subject of Rugby, the local Rugger club seem to have set reasons, for not admitting service people to membership of their club. Is this a means of promoting a healthy sport, or does social standing play a part in the game and Rugby clubs? I have travelled all over Devon and Cornwall under the jurisdiction of the E. R. Union; and automatically made an honorary member of these clubs, I have visited, and have never met a similar incident.

In conclusion, I strongly advise those "would be" referees to send to the Hon. Secretary, E.R.U. Twickenham, London, for their handbook "Notes for the guidance of referees". It helps considerably and costs 40 cents H.K.

Yours etc.
"An English County Referee."

THIS WEEK'S BADMINTON PROGRAMME

TODAY

MEN'S "A" DIVISION
Chinese Y "B" v. Chinese Y "A".

MEN'S "C" DIVISION
Section I
Taikoo v. St. John's.
University v. KCC.
Kowloon Dock v. St. Teresa "B".

Section II
St. Teresa "A" v. Chung Wah.
Tytam v. Kowloon Tong.

TOMORROW

MIXED DOUBLES DIVISION
CCC v. Chinese Y "Blue".
St. Teresa "B" v. St. Teresa "A".
Taikoo v. Club de Recreio.
Shallanders v. University.

MEN'S "C" DIVISION
Section II
Chinese Y v. VRC.

WEDNESDAY

MEN'S "B" DIVISION
Chung Wah v. St. John's.
Recreio v. Shallanders.
Kowloon Tong v. St. Teresa.

FRIDAY

MIXED DOUBLES DIVISION
St. Teresa "A" v. Chinese Y "Blue".
CCC v. Taikoo.
Shallanders v. St. Teresa "B".
Chinese Y "White" v. Recreio.

HOW THEY STAND

MEN'S "A" DIVISION

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Chinese Y "A"	2	2	0	15	3	4
Chinese Y "B"	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreio	2	0	2	3	15	0

MEN'S "B" DIVISION

Recreio	5	4	1	30	15	8
Chung Wah	4	3	1	21	15	6
St. Teresa's	4	2	2	21	15	4
Shallanders	4	2	2	13	23	4
University	1	1	0	5	4	2
Kowloon Tong	4	1	3	16	16	2
St. John's	4	0	4	9	27	0

MEN'S "C" DIVISION
Section I

KCC	5	3	2	25	20	6
Kowloon Docks	5	3	2	25	20	6
University	3	2	1	17	10	4
St. Teresa's "B"	4	2	2	18	18	4
Taikoo	5	2	3	16	29	4
St. John's	4	1	3	10	20	2

Section II

Chung Wah	5	5	0	28	17	10
Kowloon Tong	6	3	3	32	22	6
St. Teresa's "A"	6	3	3	30	24	6
VRC	6	2	4	24	30	4
Chinese Y	5	2	3	21	24	4
Recreio	5	2	3	10	26	4
Tytam	5	1	4	17	28	2

MIXED DOUBLES DIVISION

Chinese Y "Blue"	8	8	0	64	8	16
Recreio	9	8	1	60	21	16
St. Teresa's "A"	12	8	4	64	44	16
Chinese Y "White"	6	6	0	45	9	12
Craigengower	9	5	4	45	36	10
University	5	3	2	30	15	6
Taikoo	10	3	7	28	62	6
Shallanders	6	3	3	24	48	4
St. Teresa's "B"	10	0	10	17	73	0
Kowloon						

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"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	12th Jan.
"POYANG"	Tsingtao & Tientsin	3 p.m.	12th Jan.*
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m.	12th Jan.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	15th Jan.*
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Djakarta	3 p.m.	15th Jan.

* Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"POYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao		8th Jan.
"FENGTIEN"	Indonesia		8/9th Jan.
"SOOCHOW"	Kobe	7 a.m.	10th Jan.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore		12th Jan.
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok		13th Jan.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	14th Jan.

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"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	12th Feb.

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"CHANGSHA"	Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville & Manila	10th Jan.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	22nd Jan.
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	9th Feb.

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"ANTILOCHUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Jan.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, London, & Holland via Manila	27th Jan.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

	Sails Liverpool	Sails Rotterdam	Arrives Hong Kong
G. "MENTOR"	2nd Dec.	—	11th Jan.
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	4th Dec.	—	14th Jan.
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Dec.	17th Dec.	15th Jan.
* "TANTALUS"	Sailed	—	21st Jan.
S. "CLYTONEUS"	21st Dec.	—	25th Jan.
* "FUNING"	Sailed	—	30th Jan.
G. "MEMNON"	28th Dec.	—	1st Feb.
S. "ASTYANAX"	4th Jan.	—	8th Feb.
G. "PELEUS"	13th Jan.	17th Jan.	15th Feb.
S. "CALCHAS"	21st Jan.	—	25th Feb.

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S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

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"BENATTOW"	—— do ——	" 17th Jan.
"BENRINNES"	—— do ——	" 25th Jan.
"BENCRUACHAN"	—— do ——	" 29th Jan.
"BENVRACKIE"	—— do ——	" 11th Feb.
"BENCLEUCH"	—— do ——	" 14th Feb.

SAILING	Loading on or abt.
"BENLAWERS" / "BENCRUACHAN" — Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp.	9th Jan. / 3rd Feb.
"BENATTOW" — London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	21st Jan.
"BENRINNES" — Havre, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	30th Jan.
"BENCLEUCH" — London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull.	13th Feb.

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ENGLAND HOPING FOR RAIN

Only Chance For Sadly Depleted Test Team

BROWN CABLES FOR REINFORCEMENTS

(BY FRANK ROSTRON)

Sydney, Jan. 7.

Eleven English cricketers, backed by thousands of Sydney housewives, irrespective of washing day, are praying for tonight's recurring rain not to go away.

The housewives are symbolic of the unprecedented way the Australian public has sentimentally rallied behind this star-crossed English team and turned against an Australian team which could not, in the three closing hours on Saturday, produce one scintilla of adventure against a half crippled attack.

Our team, cruelly deprived of Bailey's bowling and probably of Wright's, will need all the handsomest quirks from a sticky wicket that the weather can provide as compensation for its sadistic behaviour in the Brisbane Test.

There was a heavy downpour after a thunderstorm this evening followed by steady rainfall for another half hour but, as Denis Compton said gloomily when it ceased, "It's welcome but it's not enough. We want much more rain."

If the pitch is affected sufficiently for our cut-down attack to bundle out the Australians cheaply it will be poetic justice against Lindsay Hassett and Ken Archer for one of the least imaginative exhibitions of batting tactics in all the long history of sterile modern Test batting.

It will also thumb noses at the Australian Selectors, for the inside story of the Australians' changed batting order, which led to Hassett's unilluminating display, is that the Australian Selectors used their influence to have Harvey and Miller. Australia's two most attacking stroke players, demoted in the batting list.

The theory was that Australia's recent disappointing batting displays were caused by these stroke makers having to face the new ball too soon. As a result Hassett decided to go in one wicket down himself, this time to face a completely new ball as luckless Arthur Morris, who left his leg stump fatally exposed, this time did not even survive a single over from Bedser.

The new experiment then proved a failure in the special circumstances because although Hassett did as planned to prevent any rot setting in, his methods were almost as constricted as Archer's and with less personal excuse because young Archer's place in the Test side is still not consolidated.

PUZZLING INNINGS

Hassett's 62, tediously compiled in 10 minutes short of three hours, was puzzling in view of the obvious urgency of getting as many of England's moderate 290 total knocked off before anything could happen to the dream wicket. As it happened it would probably have served his side better if the difficult chance he put to Hutton's feet in the slips had been accepted, enabling some player with a less complex outlook on the game, like Harvey or Miller, to attempt to take the ripe offering of runs off the plucky but tired Brown, Bedser, Warr trio.

Those three triers and the spry fielders, including two substitutes, Berry and Sheppard, responded to Brown's wholly admirable leadership with a correct refusal to look the facts or the writing on the scoreboard in the face. The reward, thanks to Hassett and Archer's dilatoriness, is that the match still lives and even with Bailey and Wright in the pavilion a bowler more influential than either—the weather—may still decide to intervene.

ENGLAND ASKS FOR REINFORCEMENTS

The England Test team Selectors in Australia have, I learn, cabled to the MCC Selection Committee in London requesting at least one extra player to be flown out to Australia immediately.

With fast bowler Trevor Bailey's fractured thumb in plaster, making him a casualty for the next three or four weeks, and googly bowler Doug Wright's injured groin muscle, sufficiently severe to make it seem unlikely for him to bowl again in the current Test match, the MCC touring party's available players have reached a dire minimum.

Brian Close, the team's only all rounder, is also suffering from a groin strain, Arthur McIntyre, the reserve wicket keeper, is crippled by a pulled leg muscle, and John Dewes, the left hand batsman, is only just recovering from a severe bout of influenza.

Brown tonight admitted to me the team's plight but refused to comment on the possibility of replacements "until the proper time."

The Selectors had an emergency meeting yesterday, and the MCC London selector, Walter Robbins, who is fortuitously here on holiday, was afterwards contacted by the team manager, Brigadier Green.

POSSIBLE CHOICES

Brown confirmed that Bailey is unlikely to be available for several weeks but said that although the prospects of Wright's bowling in the current Test are small, he is having a medical test this morning before a definite decision is taken.

Failing choice of an all-rounder like Bill Edrich, the obvious candidates for the bowling vacancy are Leslie Jackson, the Derbyshire pace bowler, or Jim Laker, the Surrey spinner who is at present with the Commonwealth team in India.

But Roy Tattersall, the Lancashire off spinner, would be a valuable acquisition to this side if fit enough and available to be rushed here quickly enough.

Following this Test the tourists go to Tasmania for 10 easy days and then have a minor match at Renmark and Adelaide before the fourth Test at Adelaide on Feb. 28.

TODAY'S PROSPECT

Sydney, Jan. 7.

Rain fell steadily for nearly two hours here today but the general opinion is that the pitch for the third day of the third Test between England and Australia will roll out true unless more and heavier rain falls during the night or early morning.

Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, of course can ask for the pitch to be rolled 10 minutes any time before the start in addition to the normal seven minutes' rolling just before the resumption of play.

This rule only applies to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

With Trevor Bailey and Doug Wright injured on Saturday, England go into the third day of the match with an attack consisting of only three men—Alec Bedser, John Warr and Freddie Brown—who can be classed as regular bowlers.

They cannot be expected to keep going all day in spite of the natural anxiety to use him as little as possible because of his knee, Brown is almost sure to call upon Denis Compton.

Compton could take a load off the shoulders of the others if he concentrates on bowling orthodox left-arm slows instead of his more expensive offbreaks and "chinamen."

Apart from Compton, only Len Hutton has any worthwhile bowling experience in first-class cricket and he has yet to send down a ball on the tour.

He bowls legbreaks and googlies but those who saw the Leeds Test in 1948 will remember how expensive these were on that occasion.

England have one hope. That is to be given a sticky pitch tomorrow. Today the English players scanned the skies anxiously in search of the thunderstorm which has been forecast for the last two days. At last the storm broke about six o'clock in the evening, but it was nowhere near as heavy as Brown and his colleagues had desired. — Reuter.

Worrell Scores A Century

Jamshedpur, Jan. 7.

A splendid innings of 116 runs by Frank Worrell, the West Indies Test player, and some consistent batting by the rest of the players enabled the Commonwealth Cricket touring team to gain a first innings lead of 150 runs against the Bihar Governor's XI here today.

The Commonwealth team declared their first innings closed at 343 runs for eight wickets and at the close of play the Governor's XI, who had scored 103 runs in their first innings, had made 24 runs for no wicket in their second knock.—Reuter.

WORLD RECORD BY SOVIET SWIMMER

Moscow, Jan. 7.

The Soviet swimmer, Leonid Meshkov, is claimed to have broken the world 100 metres butterfly stroke record with a time of 1 min. 0.6 secs.

Meshkov holds the official world record with a time of 1 min. 7.2 secs. set up last February, but in April he claimed to have covered the distance in 1 min. 6.8 secs.—Reuter.

Played A Captain's Part

Hero of England's side in the first two days of the Third Test match was undoubtedly their skipper Freddie Brown. Courageous batting earned him the topscore of 79 in England's first innings, when runs were badly needed. With Bailey and Wright injured, he bore the brunt of the bowling and bowled 18 overs on the second day, conceding only 42 runs.

HOCKEY TRIAL

PROBABLE INTERPORT XI HELD TO A DRAW

(By "OBSERVER")

Two-goals-all was the score of the Third Interport hockey trial held yesterday between the Colony's probable "A" and "B" teams, which did not speak much of Hongkong's prospects of bringing back the "Spalding" Interport cup from Macao.

Still, it was the best match of the trial series so far, and the time spent was at least not wasted. Some understanding was seen creeping into the "A" team's play, which, however was still on the whole, disjointed.

The main failure of the "A" team yesterday was the forward line, which bore a strong tendency to individual play. Both the side's goals were scored by Gardner, and they were both from solo efforts and not from any cohesive movement among the forwards.

Both Peter Rull and MacKenzie in the inside positions, were hardworkers, but did not make ideal partners for centre-forward Gardner, being seldom in position for his passes. Brown at left wing gave a sound display, but could have done better with more hard centres to the edge of the "D". Major Lamble at right wing was starved for the major period of the game and on the few occasions that he had the ball, always utilised it to the full advantage.

Right-half, young Dos Remedios, though fast, appeared to lack experience in positional play, and was not feeding his Right wing as he should. On the form shown yesterday, it seemed that R. Collaco, with his long flicks, should make an ideal right half.

The back line of A. L. Nery and J. B. Gonsalves was altered in the second half, Lionel Xavier coming in at right back and Nery switching over to the left berth. This was not a successful change. Nery was out of place in a new position, and as one of the mainstays in the Hongkong defence, should revert to his original place.

KOH INJURED

Of the two goalkeepers, J. C. Koh was the more impressive, making a number of spectacular saves, particularly at the beginning of the second half, when he stopped a succession of full blooded drives by Gardner. Midway through the second half, Koh was unfortunate to catch a deflected shot from a powerful hit by Gardner full on the nose, and had to be carried to the hospital.

The "Colours" side, which was the probably Colony "B" team, was a well-balanced eleven, with Stubbs and Fitzgibbon prominent in the defence. Fowler was an aggressive centre-forward, and was well-supported by A. A. Marques at inside left and McMullen at inside right. Goals for the "Colours" were scored by Marques and McMullen. The first goal by Marques was the best of the day. Snapping a first-time diagonal pass from Fowler on the 25 yard line, he flashed past three defenders, and slipped the ball past the goalkeeper. The second goal was the result of a mis-clearance by Nery. The ball was stopped by McMullen, who raced past Nery and slammed a rising angular shot from just inside the "D" into the far corner of the goal.

The following players took part in the trial:—Colours: J. C. Koh; Capt Stubbs, F/Lt Wilson, Capt Dudley, Capt Fitzgibbon, G. Walker (Fraser in second half); McMullen, Peter Rull (R. Collaco in second half), S. Fowler, A. A. Marques, B. Xavier.

Whites: A. Ponniah; A. L. Nery, J. B. Gonsalves (L. Xavier in second half); A. A. dos Remedios, Jr., W. A. Reed, Baghat Singh; Major Lamble, L/Cpl Mackenzie, L/Cpl Gardner, R. Collaco (Peter Rull in second half), and Brown.

LADIES' HOCKEY LEAGUE RESULTS

Recrelo	0	KGV "B"	1
Victorians	4	University	0
Gremlins "A"	4	Gremlins "B"	0

HOW THEY STAND

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Victorians	6	5	0	1	20	8	10
Gremlins "A"	6	4	1	1	16	2	9
Recrelo	6	4	0	2	18	7	8
KGVS "A"	4	3	1	0	14	5	7
Dutch	5	2	0	3	6	9	4
KGVS "B"	6	2	0	4	7	18	4
University	5	1	0	4	4	12	2
Gremlins "B"	6	0	0	6	1	24	0

Tests Between Aussies And Rest Of Empire

Sydney.

A proposal for cricket Tests between Australia and the rest of the Empire for the 1951 Jubilee celebrations has found wide support among cricket lovers in Australia.

The proposal was supported unanimously at the celebrations' sporting sub-committee meeting in Hobart.

The present acting Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Opposition, Dr. Herbert Evatt, said that the scheme would be a splendid thing not only for cricket and Australia but also for comradeship and unity in the British Commonwealth.

Alan Fairfax, former Australian all-rounder who has lived in England for 10 years, said: "I think matches between Australia and the rest of the Empire would be a wonderful idea."—Reuter.

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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
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s. s. "KHYBER"	16th February	—"—
s. s. "SOCOTRA"	11th March	—"—

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s. s. "GANGES"	due 20th Jan. sails 22nd Jan.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
s. s. "ISLAMI"	due 20th Jan.	from Karachi via Singapore
	sails 23rd Jan.	for Japan
m.s. "ORNA"	due 30th Jan. sails 1st Feb.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

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TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES via JAPAN
PRESIDENT McKINLEY ..... Arr. Jan. 12 Sails Jan. 12

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST AND PANAMA
MARINE SNAPPER ..... Arr. Jan. 20 Sails Jan. 21

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Via Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Cochin, Bombay, Karachi, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles, Genoa, New York & Boston.
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JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins

◦ BY ◦ THE ◦ WAY ◦

by Beachcomber

TOMORROW begins "Confessions of a Woman Horse-Thief," perhaps the most revealingly human document of the century.

It is no reading for the finicky. It gets right down to essentials in a way that rips the nerves to ribbons, and leaves the reader sick to death of such frightful occurrences. It is a story of incredible dishonesty, played against a background of luxury and folly. In fact, it is the story of every woman who has ever let her first clumsy theft of a horse go to her head.

Tomorrow there will also be an analysis of modern trends by an expert, a synopsis of the latest astronomical theories, jokes by a band-leader, tricks with bananas, and an account of a new method of growing beetroot in the Egyptian desert.

I only want to help

THE invention of an ointment that will keep you dry in a bath seems to me to raise one or two questions: Surely it would be cheaper to have the bath and get wet, or not to have the bath and keep dry. It is reminiscent of the Strabismus electric fire for use in heatwaves. It cannot be turned on, and therefore keeps you cool. Another good idea would be an umbrella, consisting only of a handle, to be held up in fine weather. And what about a solid egg-cup for not holding eggs when there is only porridge for breakfast? Or a solid sieve for things that you don't want to sift? Or a hat filled with concrete for people who don't wear hats? Or a bottle with the neck at the bottom end to avoid having to tilt it when you pour out? Or an overcoat with trouser-legs instead of arms for people who wear shorts in windy weather?

Another P.E.N. Uproar

I DON'T think Mrs Giddle should have used the word silly when referring to the work of "Sloshemov"—"Hear, hear!" "Shame!"—"Communist!"—"Keep politics out of this!"—"Don't be foolish, Weygood!"—"Don't call me Scarfdale in that fashion!"—"If literature is to be—" —"Shut up!"—"Shut up, yourself!"—"Fascist!" — "Warmonger!" — "Hush!" — "Oh!" —"Damn!"—"Foul novelist!"

Free knee-caps for plumbers?

A POLITICAL observer thinks that, in the present state of the world, our Government can restore confidence by "playing down controversial issues." I know what he means, bless his little heart. Let us concentrate on the findings of the Select Committee on Control and Distribution of Tramway-Workers' Medium-Width Shoe-Laces, and the Draft Proposal for Celluloid Collars for Fish-Porters.

DUMB-BELLS

YOUR BIRTHDAY.... By STELLA

MONDAY, JANUARY 8

IF you are born today, your potentialities are tremendous, but you must learn to concentrate on some one objective if you are to get your full measure of success. Co-ordinate your talents and grasp all opportunities the moment they present themselves. Force of character and determination can help you rise above any obstacle in your way.

Music and the arts hold a special appeal for you and you will probably be happiest if you select your profession from these fields. Yet, except for periodic moments of depressions when your work is not progressing as you hope it to, you show little if any of the so-called "artistic temperament." In fact, you are practical and seem to know the solution to all types of problems. People sense this and always ask for your aid so that a great deal of your time and energy goes into helping others.

You are quite shrewd in judging character and handling business affairs. The combination could make you wealthy if you made use of it. Your desire for learning the truth is insatiable and your instinct for right and wrong is acutely perceptive.

Your marriage should be a contented one. You have the capacity for making your mate extremely happy.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Handle an invitation to some social function with diplomacy. Guard against offending.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—A good day for special research in your field of major interest. Relax this evening with music.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—If there is money owing you, a tactful request may bring about its immediate return. At least try!

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Energetic attention to some project which is nearly finished will complete the job successfully.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—A hobby can bring you pleasure today. You might pay a visit to some elderly relative to advantage.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Study and research is well rewarded at this time. Improve your knowledge in some field.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Attend to daily routine and dispatch some important work. Relax with music or read, this evening.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—This afternoon may bring a difficult problem for you to solve. Go at it diligently. Concentrate on it.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Place emphasis upon your career. You can improve your work methods now if you try.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Co-operate with those in authority and you will get a lot of work done today. Success in sight.

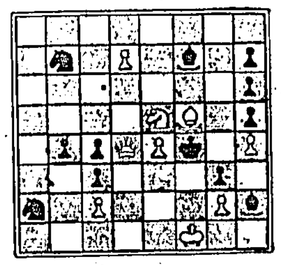
SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov 22)—A fine day for love and romance. A new pleasure is in store for you, if wed. Some influences are good.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Take some needed rest today. Don't push matters.

CHESS PROBLEM

By M. WROBEL

Black, 12 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1, Q—K4, any; 2, Q, or Kt (dis ch) mates.

POCKET CARTOON

(London Express Service.)

(Solution on Page 12)

Check Your Knowledge

1. What is an ergograph?
2. To what country does Puerto Rico belong?
3. What is the "Book of the Dead"?
4. Who was known as the "Iron Chancellor"?
5. Name the most prominent winter resort in the world.
6. What is apogee?

(Answers on Page 12)

INTELLIGENCE TEST

BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO

By T. O. HARP

PEDLAR left the village of Hex on his bicycle—proceeding at a uniform speed in the direction of Hwy—at 10.0 a.m. last Sunday. At the same moment Trotter left Hwy and started off on foot—and also at a uniform pace—along the road to Hex. When, in due course, the two met, Pedlar (by arrangement) handed over bicycle to Trotter. Trotter completed his journey on the borrowed machine, and Pedlar finished on foot.

Hex and Hwy are 19 miles distant from one another. Trotter's speed when cycling was just three times his speed on foot; and the same is true of Pedlar.

Trotter reached Hex at 12.15 p.m., 27 minutes after Pedlar reached Hwy.

How far from Hex was the bicycle handed over?

◦ JACOBY ON BRIDGE

No Glory For Defence Here

By OSWALD JACOBY

"IN the Metropolitan Championships, held in New York City in October, a very unusual hand was the subject of a dispute between two partners," comments a New York correspondent. "As usual, in such arguments, each of them was at fault; but each insists that the other was the chief culprit.

"The bidding was enterprising enough to satisfy the most jaded taste, but it didn't have much effect on the real argument, which concerned the play. West opened the queen of hearts, East carefully played the three, and South played the six.

"South could not, of course, afford to win the first trick. If he did, East would win the first round of diamonds (whenever that suit was led) and clear the hearts. Then West would have the ace of diamonds as entry for the rest of the hearts.

"West studied the first trick carefully and led the jack of hearts. This brings up the first question: Should West have shifted to spades at the second trick?

"South won with the ace of hearts and led the ten of diamonds. West played low, and

NORTH (D) 13
♠K5
♥84
♦3
♣AKJ85432

WEST
♠7632
♥QJ10972
♦A75
♣None

EAST
♠A984
♥53
♦K64
♣Q1096

SOUTH
♠QJ10
♥AK6
♦QJ10982
♣7

N-S vul.

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♦	1♥
2♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Double	Redouble	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Opening lead—♥Q

East won with the king. Second question: Should West have hopped up with the ace of diamonds in order to lead spades?

"East now laid down the ace of spades. Declarer rose to the occasion by discarding dummy's king. He was able to win the spade continuation in his own hand and force out the ace of diamonds. Now, of course, West had to lead to South, and declarer easily won the rest of the tricks, making his redoubled contract.

"This brings us to the third question. Should East have led a low spade or even any club but the six instead of laying down the ace of spades? If he had done so, the contract would have been defeated.

"For example, if East leads a low spade, South's best play is to win with the ten in his own hand and lead another diamond, discarding the king of spades from dummy! West takes the ace of diamonds and leads a spade to East's ace.

"East then leads a high club to dummy (which has only clubs left) and must eventually get the fifth defensive trick in the shape of a club. No matter how South plays, he must get locked in the dummy or permit the enemy to set up a long spade.

"And now our fourth question is this: Assuming that each player was guilty of a crime at the point described, who was more guilty?"

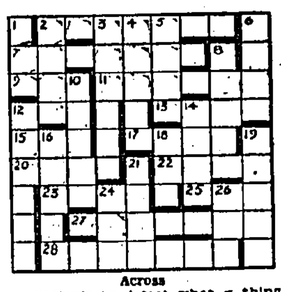
The first three questions are easy. West should have led a spade at the second trick. It was clear that the hearts could not be brought in. Perhaps the spades could be developed.

Having failed to lead spades at the second trick, West should have taken the first diamond in order to lead spades. This was very unlikely to cost a diamond trick whereas failure to do so might cost a spade trick.

When West failed to lead spades at either of his opportunities, East should have led a low spade instead of the ace. At that point he could practically predict what was going to happen.

Now for the fourth question—as to who was more guilty. I pass. There's no glory in this hand for anybody but South. Each defender was so much to blame that he should be far too crestfallen to argue with his partner.

CROSSWORD



Across

4. Difficult to detect what a thing is when it's wrapped in this. (7)
7. A fin-backed whale. (7)
9. In bed it is out of reach. (3)
11. Provincial wear. (6)
12. Not the description one would give to a bather. (3)
13. It's behindhand. (4)
15. Farmed but unfed. (3)
17. Boy who is an anagram of a synonym of 13 Across. (4)
20. Could be a pane in the neck. (4)
22. This would make Ian wormlike. (4)
23. What a balloon does when it bursts. (4)
25. Bounce a ball. (3)
27. A cleric briefly in the bucket. (7) 28. See 12 Down. (7)

Down

1. Poor without a title. (3)
2. Othello returns to the room. (4)
3. Nelson's monument stands in one. (6) 4. Spring flower. (5)
5. A yes would remake it. (4)
6. They say poets are this and proxy people wonder why. (4)
8. There's not so many to write in. (6)
10. Semi divine maiden of the mountains and rivers. (5)
12. and 28 Across. Sort of dog that will turn over to die and not mind. (6, 7)
14. Band with these old people get all tied up. (4)
16. Even a drip can become this. (5)
18. Hail from brave men. (3)
19. Hint. (5)
21. Stop that stalk. (4)
24. Turned but lost going eastward. (3) 26. Into. (2)

Solution of Saturday's puzzle: Across 1 Pancake, 6 Sweet, 9 Knuff, 11 Afoot, 14 Ring, 16 Oat, 18 Mikado, 19 Upon, 20 Nil, 21 Wasteful, 24 Hilled, 25 Yak, 26 Caution, 28 Bowel, 29 Bread, 30 Spell. Down 1 Pan, 2 Aloof, 3 Knocking, 4 Eyed, 5 Tuning, 6 Sweet, 7 Ill, 8 Fatal, 10 Fiddle, 12 Tonic, 13 Ulster, 15 Gabardine, 17 Ado, 20 Nay, 22 Ale, 23 Ful, 27 Ell.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO

By T. O. HARP

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This Plane Stays On The Ground

An aeroplane that stays on the ground, but simulates every hazard that could be met over the Atlantic, is helping to train pilots better—more cheaply.

British and American Stratocruiser pilots have checked out on the trainer before going up in the 70-ton airliners.

Invented by Dr Richard C. Dehmel, a scientist with one of the leading American plane engine firms, the trainer is in a hangar at La Guardia Airport, New York.

An exact replica of a Stratocruiser control cabin, it works electronically.

It is used to train flight engineers in the use of their instruments, as well as pilots and co-pilots.

All the men are experienced in their jobs, but new to Stratocruisers, and the trainer cuts out most of the conversion flying.

Similar trainers can be built as replicas of any new type of plane.

Capt. John Nolan, 2,000,000-mile Pan-American Airways pilot, now the line's chief regional pilot at London Airport, said:

"We simulate all kinds of problems in the trainer which you could not do flying in the actual airliner, because some of them would be dangerous.

BLINDFOLD TEST

"We simulate engine fires and crashes, and 'stuck up' undercarriages.

"When you come in to 'land' after a 'flight' in the trainer, it makes a noise just like the tyres touching down on a runway. There is a blindfold test to get complete familiarity with all the cockpit gadgets.

"Every type of weather can be simulated, thunderstorms, rain, hail and fog," said Captain Nolan.

Crews do a total of 34 hours in the trainer and two hours' training in the air before getting their final two hours' check in the aeroplane itself.

Difference in cost—£150 an hour flying in a Stratocruiser—£25 an hour in the trainer.

"BACK-ROOM" SAILORS OF WHALERS

At the Tyne Dock Engineering Company's yard at South Shields, the "back-room" sailors of the British Antarctic whalers have started to prepare to sail in the supply ship Struan to feed stores and equipment to the Salvesen whaling base on South Georgia Island, now that the three British whaling expeditions from the Merseyside and Tyne ports are nearing the Polar whaling grounds for the 3½ months' season.

They will join up with expeditions from Norway, Holland, Japan, Russia and India.

After re-fitting, the Struan has already moved to North Shields to pick up coal for the base. She later goes upriver to Newcastle Quay to load a diversity of stores for the island, sufficient to meet the needs of 1,100 whale hunters and the additional contingent of emergency shipyard workers from South Shields.

Her cargo for the proper maintenance of plant and equipment and the needs of the hunters and their associates at the base calls for a lot of planning and the provision of a thousand and one necessities, from a packet of needles to spare anchors.

Food, clothing and spare-parts predominate in such a cargo, but there are also odd items, such as cranes, concrete mixers, machinery and even a floating dock in sections. At the other end of the list are footballs and playing gear for the island's sports club.

Most of the food loaded by the Struan will be tinned, but she will carry a big consignment of fresh potatoes which will daily be picked over by a team of men during the 36 days' voyage to weed out any bad ones and to prevent rot spreading. There will, too, be a big mail aboard.

The Struan's return trip will start in the Spring when she will be fully loaded with dehydrated whale meat and bone meal for processing into cattle feed and fertiliser.

CUPS O' CHAR BUT NO WADS

Doctors say that Oswald Beard, 58-year-old wounded veteran of the 1914 war, of St Annes-On-Sea, Lancashire, is a miracle man. He drinks plenty of tea with milk and sugar, but eats nothing at all.

At 19 he was shot in the stomach and was later awarded a full pension. After 1941 he stopped eating normal food. Six years later he returned to a food diet after an operation, but seven months after was compelled to revert to his former diet of cups of milked and sugared tea and a warm cup of milk at night.

He sleeps only two hours a night and averages two cups of tea every hour and four ounces of it a day. Two years ago he offered to give up all his rations for extra tea. Because he is a diabetic the authorities refused, and he has not appealed since.

Neighbours, however, help him out with supplies of tea, and he relies on the care from his wife, Doris, whom he met when she was a nurse in the Cardiff Hospital he was sent to from the battlefields. He spends most of his time reading and writing—and drinking cups o'char, but no wads.

New Night Search Technique

A new night search technique for locating distressed crews of aircraft which have made emergency landings on land or at sea has been adopted by the Royal Air Force. This technique enhances the prospects of rapidly finding a distressed crew.

The search aircraft, flying tracks spaced from 10 to 20 miles apart and at a height between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, according to weather conditions, will fire a single green Very light at regular intervals. On sighting this signal, the distressed crew will allow 30 seconds for the search aircraft to pass away from the glare of its own pyrotechnic, and will then fire two red Very lights, thus drawing attention to their position.

This new procedure takes advantage of the excellent visibility properties of pyrotechnics at night, and permits a search aircraft to fly at greater heights and over wider tracks. Success of the method depends on the co-operation of the distressed crew, and it will normally be used in conjunction with a day search. It is a development of a method evolved by No. 14 Squadron in Transjordan before the war.

Tests of the system under modern conditions were made at the suggestion of Air Vice-Marshal T. C. Traill, a Director-General of Personnel at the Air Ministry, who commanded No. 14 Squadron when the method was first used.

Experience has shown that surface signals from distressed crews are frequently unseen by aircraft on routine flights. Under the new technique, crews will reserve their stock of signal cartridges until they see signals from the aircraft which is specifically searching for them.

THEY WILL WATCH THE CLOCK

Praiseworthy aim of the newly formed Piccadilly and St James's Association: to have all the clocks along Piccadilly giving the same time.

A reporter went along there the other day to assess the magnitude of this task. He found power cuts had played havoc.

In Piccadilly Circus the four clocks visible were all wrong, showed times varying from 6.25 to 11.22.

Outside the Royal Academy, at 11.29, one clock was right, three others varied from 11.25 to 11.30. But at Green Park tube station, the clocks were good. Two in the street showed 11.35, one inside the station 11.34, which was right.

The association will press members to see their clocks are restarted after each cut and set to the correct time.

Shipment Of Rubber To Russia

London, Jan. 7.

Great Britain shipped 9,878 tons of vital raw rubber to the Soviet Union in the first eleven months of 1950, trade figures disclosed on Saturday. Total value was $6,254,001.

The shipment of rubber, an essential war material, was more than 20 times the amount exported to Russia in the same period in 1949 and an even more tremendous jump over the total sold in 1948. Government figures showed that in the first eleven months of 1949, only 402 tons were exported, and in the same period in 1948, only 379 tons.

Officially, the sales were listed under "exports of imported merchandise." A Board of Trade spokesman explained this meant the rubber was originally imported by Britain, presumably from rubber-producing Malaya, and exported to the Soviet Union without any processing here.

Most exports from Great Britain are sold under strict Government licensing. Working in co-operation with the United States, Britain has banned the sale of a long list of war potential materials to Communist nations. But this country exercises no controls over the shipment of rubber to Russia.

Recently, the Conservative Party Leader, Mr Churchill, charged, and the Labour Government admitted, that British factories were turning out tools, including those to repair tanks, on order from the Soviet Union. Later, such orders were embargoed.

The rubber shipment figures did not include the amount of rubber which the Soviet Union purchased directly from Malaya. Some sources estimated this at 62,500 tons in the first eleven months of 1950 as compared to 43,414 tons sent to Russia for the entire year of 1949.—Associated Press.

Tankers For Defence

Washington, Jan. 7.

The Government announced a plan yesterday for voluntary allocation of tankers for national defence needs.

The plan, drafted by the Maritime Administration and the Interior Department's Petroleum Administration for Defence, will be proposed to the oil industry at a public hearing on Jan. 18.

It calls for a mathematical pro rata distribution of the shipping burden among the 460 U. S. flag tankers and any foreign vessels that might be included among vessels of tanker owners and charters and participating in the plan. —Associated Press.

Commodity Prices

London, Jan. 6.

The Economists fortnightly index of wholesale commodity prices continued to advance for the fortnight ending December 27, it stood at 213.3, compared with 211.31 on December 12. It has risen 28.8 percent since the Korean war.—United Press.

Metal Market Prices

New York, Jan. 6.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:

Tin, grade A (99.80 percent or higher)

New York, per lb. 150.—United Press.

Russian Steel Production

Moscow, Jan. 7.

Russia has exceeded her 1950 steel production goal by 2.2 million metric tons, Ivan T. Tevosyan, Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy, reported yesterday.— Associated Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at $83,940. Noon closing prices and the half day's business were as follow:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HK Bank ..	1170		5 @ 1180
DOCKS, ETC.			
K Wharf ..		85	
Wheelock ...	18		700 @ 18
			100 @ 18
			100 @ 18
			200 @ 18
LAND, ETC			
HK Land ..		33	400 @ 32½
Shai Land .			5000 @ 1.05
UTILITIES			
Tram		11	1000 @ 10½
C. Light (O)		6.25	500 @ 6
			200 @ 6
			500 @ 6
C. Light			
B. Share .		6	
C. Light (N)		3.70	
Electric		22½	
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement		11½	
Rope	12	13	500 @ 12½
STORES, ETC.			
Watson		20¼	500 @ 20
L. Crawford			100 @ 20
			200 @ 20
MISCELLANEOUS			
Yangtsze ...			320 @ 2

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 6.

Cotton futures turned irregular and quiet near the close on Saturday after a lower and active opening. The uncertainty over price controls brought general liquidation at the opening. Old crop deliveries suffered the widest losses with distant deliveries showing a fairly steady tone. Commission house buying helped to steady new crop months.

The market opened unchanged to 25 points lower and closed 24 points lower to 18 points higher. Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	44.00
March (1951)	43.02 - 43.00
May	42.65 - 42.76
July	42.27
October	39.70
December	39.32 - 39.34
March (1952)	39.15 nominal
May	39.00

—United Press.

N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 6.

The stock market moved back a pace on Saturday, after a rush to new twenty year highs earlier this week. Trading tempered by light attendance in the Street and some caution over the content of Mr Truman's State of Union message on Monday was at the quietest level for the two-hour Saturday session since December 2. A total of 1,160,000 shares were traded, compared with 1,530,000 on last Saturday.

Utilities edged forward a trifle in average, while rails and industrials registered a small decline. General average showed a deficit of 12 cents at $88.89. On the week, the valuations showed an increase of nearly $2,000,000,000.

Dow Jones average at the end of the session stood as follows:

50 industrials	240.68
20 rails	78.91
15 utilities	41.91
40 bonds	102.81

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—

Sterling note (per £)	15.40
U.S. dollars (per $1) ...	6.12
Indonesia guilders (per 100) ..	4.50
Siam ticals (per 100)	20.20
Singapore (Straits)	1.715
PIC piastres (per 100)	11.725

New Steel Works For Dorman Long

London, Jan. 7.

Good progress is being made with the construction for Dorman Long and Co., Ltd., of the new steelworks at Lackenby, Middlesbrough. It is hoped they will be in production before the end of 1952.

The estimated cost of the work is £6 millions, and the output 10,000 tons of ingots a week. The four steel furnaces, each with a nominal capacity of 360 tons, will be the largest tilting furnaces in Europe and probably larger than any in America.

The work began in November, 1949. The stripper building is now erected and has been converted into a structural engineering shop where the members required for the melting shop are being made. The foundation work for the furnaces is well advanced, and the framework of the melting-shop building is being erected. When complete the works will be linked with the works at Redcar and Cleveland, so that they will become virtually a continuous series of production units.

Important economies in fuel consumption have been secured at the Cleveland works largely by the installation of new boilers and pass-out turbo-alternator and by the conversion to higher pressure steam of other turbines in the power station. The coal equivalent of the boiler fuel consumption was 0.48 percent lower in 1949 than in 1940, and during this period the output of rolled steel increased by 20.6 percent. This is equivalent to a saving of 22.6 percent in the coal consumed for steam raising for every ton of rolled steel.

During the same period, the electrical energy imported by the works from the national grid fell from 773,000 to 163,000 units a week, equivalent to a reduction of 400 tons of coal.

KOREAN WAR BRINGS INFLATION IN BRITAIN

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Jan. 5.

New Year is a convenient time to pause and reflect. This year, however, the pause has been shorter than usual. The reason for this is not that there is less than usual to reflect on but that events are moving so rapidly that pauses — even for reflection — are a luxury we cannot afford.

Even the most cursory glance at trends of the past few months, however, points unmistakably to one thing — inflation. Everything is rising — commodity prices, share prices and profits.

All commodities, from aluminium to zinc, cost considerably more at the end of the year than they did last January. Some of the more spectacular increases were for copper which rose from £153 a ton at the beginning of 1950 to £202 a ton at the end of the year; nickel from £321 10s. a ton to £406; tin (spot) from £600 a ton to £1,157; tungsten ore from 90-95s. a unit to 390-410s.; zinc from £87 10s. a ton to £151; cotton from 29.65d. a pound to 47.8d.; rubber from 15d. a pound to 55d.; and wool from 128d. a pound to 265d. And these are only a few of the commodities that are in everyday use in essential industries throughout the world.

The events which caused these enormous increases can be summed up in one word—Korea. The outbreak of war in Korea last June was the signal for a hectic scramble for supplies. Private manufacturers—fearing the spread of the war and complete breakdown in supplies of certain vital commodities—began to rebuild their stocks which had sunk to an abnormally low level. At the same time the American Government accelerated its plan to accumulate a vast stockpile of strategic materials. Highly competitive bidding forced up the prices, and shortages automatically developed. In September most of the Western Governments announced their plans for increasing the output in defence equipment—and the scramble began to get out of hand.

At the end of 1950 we were well on our way back to a wartime economy. In Britain and America controls were introduced to ensure that essential industries—that is, those engaged in defence production —would not be hampered by the lack of raw materials. To make this possible, production of certain non-essential articles containing copper, zinc or brass (which is a combination of both) was banned. America, in an effort to bring down the price of one sterling area commodity and to ensure supplies to essential users, decided on the bulk purchase of rubber.

The end of the post-war trade boom which many people were forecasting at the beginning of the year was postponed indefinitely. Indeed trade increased as a result of the defence effort. This was reflected in the rise of most share prices.

Industrial ordinary shares led the field in this upward trend. The Financial Times industrial index rose from 106.4 at the beginning of 1950 to 118 between September and November before dropping slightly to 116.2 at the end of the year.

The fixed interest index which stood at 121.5 at the beginning of the year rose to 124.32 towards the end of November and stood at 123.06 at the beginning of December. The Government securities index rose from 105.88 at the beginning of 1950 to its highest point of 109.07 towards the end of October and at the end of the year stood at 107.18.

DEALINGS INCREASE

Gold mine shares were the exception to this general rule of rising prices. The index of these shares rose from 134.8 at the beginning of January, 1950, to 138.49 two months later but then dropped sharply until it stood at its lowest level of 110.-64 shortly before Christmas. The gold development shares index, on the other hand, stood at 82.74 at the end of 1950 compared with 78.42 in July and 94.73 in September.

But perhaps the most accurate guide to the Market's reaction to the international situation was reflected in the number of dealings recorded each day on the Stock Exchange. These figures show that Stock Exchange activity was at its height during the three months September-November — that is during the time when industry was anticipating a period of prosperity due to rearmament orders.

In the three months following the outbreak of war in Korea the Market was in a high state of nerves. Dealings sank to an average daily figure of just over 2,000 in July and August. But in September—the month when the British Government announced it would spend £3,-600,000 on defence in the next three years and the United Nations forces in Korea began their big push northwards—business on the Stock Exchange picked up sharply. In that month the figure for average daily dealings rose to nearly 12,000. It averaged 11,000 in October and November but dropped again to 8,500 in December when the news from Korea indicated defeat for the United Nations.

Despite high commodity prices industrial concerns were able to report a satisfactory year's business. Gross trading profits of companies which issued their accounts in 1950 were up by 10 per cent. on previous accounting periods. The Financial Times trend of profits table which includes 3,581 companies showed aggregate profits of £1,389,000,000. This is £130,000,000 up on the previous year's figure.

PROFITS INCREASE

The bulk of this increase was accounted for by companies comprising the industrial section of the table. Profits of motor and aircraft industries were 32 per cent. or £14,000,-000 up at £58,000,000. Many other industries showed profit-increases of over 30 per cent. Chief among these were building and building materials industries. Nineteen industrial groups shared in this prosperity. Only a very small minority recorded reduced profits on the year's trading.

Prosperity in primary producing industries was reflected in an increase in profits of rubber companies which rose by £2.5 million to £11,000,000. Gold mines reflected the effects of devaluation with a rise in profits of £15,000,000 to £44,-000,000, and other mining groups returned better figures though on a more moderate scale.

Although earnings available for distribution on industrial ordinary capital rose by 12 per cent, the amounts paid in dividends were only 3½ per cent. higher, said the Financial Times Review. These figures, however, may not reflect the full extent of the breakdown of the dividend freeze policy which was becoming apparent towards the end of the year.

Taxation, which rose during the year by another 5 per cent., reduced the total amount of profits by 40 per cent. Depreciation provision, which rose by nearly 20 per cent., took over 14 per cent. After provision for dividends, which took under 10 per cent., the remaining 35 per cent. was ploughed back into business.

PROSPECTS FOR 1951

The trends which are outlined above give some indication of the prospects for 1951. It should be remembered that the period covered by the accounts on which the table of profits was calculated was one of rising prosperity. Industry was reaping the benefit of devaluation, and American business activity was at its height and this, together with the increased American demand for raw materials, bolstered up exports and helped to increase profits. The long expected trade recession at Home failed to materialise. Most raw materials were in plentiful supply and the main concern of industry was how to increase output to meet the undiminishing demand.

But the picture has changed drastically during the past two or three months. Acute raw material shortages have developed at a time when the switch-over to rearmament production is causing a certain amount of dislocation in industry. The need to conserve supplies of raw materials and to ensure that industries engaged in rearmament production are not slowed down for want of material, will cause a recession in those industries which cannot obtain supplies. This will particularly affect industries engaged on producing consumer goods for the home market.

Another danger is that many industries will be hamstrung by the lack of fuel and power. The coal crisis in Britain is now a matter of grave concern.

During the week the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Fuel and Power and the Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, (an ex-miner) met leaders of the coal-mining industry to discuss ways and means of increasing the output of coal. With stocks at an alarmingly low level the country was faced with a fuel crisis as bad, if not worse, than that of 1947. After the meeting the miners promised to co-operate to meet Mr Attlee's request for a further 3,000,000 tons of coal by April with a maximum increase in production during the next two critical months.

Meanwhile with the stress that is being placed on stockpiling and with the industries of many countries geared to achieve a maximum output of defence equipment, primary producers of all kinds will continue to benefit from the abnormally high demand for raw materials.

Good dividend announcements by Shell Transport and Royal Dutch in the oils section and by "Blue Circle" cement in the building materials section gave the Stock Exchange a good start to the year.

Oil shares went ahead and most cement shares registered good gains.

There was a revival of interest in the gilt-edged market and gains of a quarter were recorded. Nationalisation stocks were in demand and the investment demand spread to the Colonial Stocks Market.

In Foreign Bonds, Brazils' went ahead but elsewhere the market was patchy.

Aircraft shares advanced on special factors—mostly relating to the defence programme. Hawker-Siddeley shares dropped after announcement of disappointing results but rallied later.

Elsewhere in the industrial section interest was selective.

Plastics continued to gain support in the belief that plastic will take the place of metals for articles whose manufacture is not prohibited. Paint Shares declined further due to fears of zinc shortage.

Copper shares were in demand but Eastern rubber and tins were lower on war fears.—London Express Service.

US METAL PRICES

New York, Jan. 7.

Non-ferrous metals prices:

Zinc, 15.50 cents East St. Louis; 18.22 cents, New York; foreign, 22 cents nominal, Gulf ports.

Aluminium, 19 cents ingots; shipping point; pigs, 18.

Antimony 35.2 cents cased, nominal, New York; 32 cents bulk, Laredo, Texas.

Ferromanganese, 78 to 72 per cents, $185 a gross ton, shipping point.

Nickel, 50.5 cents a pound, electrolytic cathodes, Port Colborne, U. S. duty included.

Platinum, $90 an ounce wholesale; $93 retail.

Silver, 80 cents, nominal, New York; 70 pence, London.

Tin, $1.75 a pound, New York.

Quicksilver, $150 to $153 a flask, nominal.

Tungsten ore, $58—$60 a ton unit of 20 pounds, nominal, New York.—Associated Press.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Jan. 6.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	
January (1951)	193-199
February	189-190
March	184-185
Number 2 rubber, January	192-194
Number 3 rubber, January	185-189
Number 4 rubber, January	180-181
Spot rubber, unbaled	199-200
Black crepe	152-154
No. 1 pale crepe	207-213

—United Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

"DENLAWERS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs Carmichael and Clarke, at 10 a.m., 10th January, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th January, 1951 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th January, 1951 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD., Agents, Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "SIR JOHN FRANKLIN" Voy—12

S.S. "FLYING CLOUD" Voy—10

Consignees of cargoes consigned to North China ports on subject vessels are hereby advised that all such cargoes have been discharged at Bombay, all storage expenses etc. to be account cargo.

A. P. PATTISON & CO., INC. Agents.

US Agency For Control Of Industry

Washington, Jan. 7.

Within 120 days, Mr William H. Harrison's new Defence Production Administration will probably be coverted into a full-fledge central Industry Control Agency modelled after the war production Board of World War Two.

A new Federal building with 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, now being completed for the General Accounting Office, is being earmarked instead for Mr Harrison's Production Headquarters and its expected staff of several thousand persons.

By May 1, officials said, it is planned that the various agencies in the regular government departments which now look to Mr Harrison for policy guidance will be merged into his agency.

In creating the DPA on Wednesday, President Truman gave Mr Harrison control and supervisions over these agencies, but did not consolidate them physically.

It was learned no such step was taken because Mr Harrison and mobilisation director Charles E. Wilson felt an attempted merger during the "growing stage" of the agencies might delay the mobilisation timetable by 60 days or more. —Associated Press.

Trade Delegation In Moscow

London, Jan. 7.

A Rumania trade delegation arrived in Moscow today, according to a Moscow Radio message received in London tonight.—Reuter.

R. J. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"NIEUW HOLLAND"‡.....	In Port	22nd Jan.
"TJITJALENGKA"	In Port	9th Jan.
"VAN HEUTSZ" ••	11th Jan.	16th Jan.
"TJISADANE"	22nd Jan.	27th Jan.
"TASMAN"•	23rd Jan.	29th Jan.

‡ to Singapore & Java.
• only to Singapore, Penang & B. Deli.
•• only to Singapore.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS"		15th Jan.
"BOISSEVAIN"	10th Jan.	9th Mar.
"TJIPANAS"	27th Jan.	10th Feb.§
"TJIBADAK"	28th Jan.	

§ via Japan.

JAPAN

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS"	14th Jan.	
"TJIPANAS"		10th Feb.
"BOISSEVAIN"	7th Mar.	21st Jan.

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"		11th Jan.
"MELISKERK"	10th Jan.	10th Feb.
"AAGTEKERK"	4th Feb.	Early Mar.

Through Bs/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European Ports.

JAPAN

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	9th Jan.	
"MELISKERK"	9th Feb.	15th Jan..
"AAGTEKERK"	Early Mar.	8th Feb.

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The wars our generation has witnessed have brought what wars have always brought—disturbances, unrest and a feeling of general insecurity—that's the way of all wars. Industry and mutual trade—useful pursuits of peace—are the endeavours in the opposite direction. This concern has argued whenever it could, that free access, free intercourse and trade between peoples, contributes to peace and friendliness and security and takes the tension off where diplomats seem to fail. For, when all is said and done, people want the opportunity to work for a living. Trade and industry, free and untrammelled, not only contributes to that opportunity, but is a way of life. Vessels of our Line are plainly marked and can be recognized easily when they sail in and out of the principal ports of the world, and we like to feel that they are practical symbols of this philosophy:— *Isbrandtsen*

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S.S. "SIR JOHN FRANKLIN"	New York via Manila last week of Jan.	Pushan, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston via Panama Canal. Last week of Jan.
S.S. "FLYING CLOUD"	New York via Manila last week of Jan.	Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San, Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston via Panama Canal. Last week of Jan.

(Transhipment cargo accepted for Jamaica, Havana and other Cuban Ports, also Venezuela.)

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Vessel	From	Arrives	Sails	For
"CALIFORNIA BEAR"	San Francisco	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	San Francisco & Los Angeles
"PHILIPPINE BEAR"	San Francisco	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Singapore, Djakarta, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Basrah
"SAN ANGELO VICTORY"	Straits	Jan. 17	Jan. 26	San Francisco & Los Angeles via Japan
"J. L. LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Singapore, Djakarta, Bombay, Karachi & Basrah.
"INDIAN BEAR"	Straits	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	San Francisco & Los Angeles Via Noku

For full particulars call General Agents, United States Line Co., Queen's Building, Tel: 28195.

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Mail Notices

A surface mail to United Kingdom per ss Glenearn will be closed on January 9. This mail is expected to arrive in London on or about 14th February, 1951.

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles (by air or sea) and parcel posts close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail where mails close on Sundays or before 10.00 a.m. on any other days, registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office one hour earlier than the G.P.O. closing times.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8
Closing Times By Air
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf Ports, Egypt, East & South Africa, Mauritius, Great Britain, Italy and N.W. Europe, 5 p.m.
Siam, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Philippines, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9
Closing Times By Air
Philippines, Hawaii & U.S.A (letters seconds class mail and parcel) Guam. (letters and second class mail) Canada. (letters only), 5 p.m.
Siam, 5 p.m.
Formosa & U.S.A., 5 p.m.
Japan & Korea, 5 p.m
Closing Times By Sea
Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Arabia, Egypt & Great Britain, 10 a.m. (par); 11 a.m. (reg); Noon (crd).
Japan, Noon.
Formosa, 2 p.m.
France, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10
Closing Times By Air
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand, 9.30 a.m.
Okinawa, 2 p.m.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, East & South Africa, Mauritius, Great Britain, Italy, N.W. Europe and France, 5 p.m.
Canada & U.S.A., 5 p.m.
Indo-China, 5 p.m.
Formosa, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Indo-China 9 a.m.
India & Pakistan, 10 a.m.
Malaya & Indonesia, 3 p.m.
Formosa, 3 p.m.

Radio Hongkong

HKT
6, Hongkong Calling. Programme Summary. Latest Cricket Scores 3rd Test, England v. Australia; 6.05, Studio: Children's Half Hour. Conducted by Jack Frost; 6.30, Studio: Portuguese Half Hour; 7, World News And News Analysis (London Relay); 7.15, Songs From "High Button Shoes" (Styne); 7.30, "Les Sylphides"—Ballet (Chopin). London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent; 8, "From The Editorials." (London Relay Recorded); 8.10, Wynford Vaughan-Thomas In "Glad To Meet You" In Knole, Penshurst And Chidding Stone. Interlude: From Strauss to Straus—New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Oscar Straus; 8.20 Studio: "I Like What I Like;" Presented by Wendy Terrace; 9, "Ilma"; 9.30, "Concerto"; 10, Radio Newsreel (London Relay); 10.15, Weather Report; 10.16, Chanson Francaise; 10.30, Antarctic Venture. A Programme about the Falklands Islands Dependencies Survey; 11, Dance To Felix Mendelsohn And His Hawaiian Serenaders; 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.29, Weather Report. God Save The King; 11.30, Close Down.

Credit By Fraud

On a charge of obtaining credit by fraud, Lee Hing, 20, unemployed, was ordered to be expelled by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning.

Inspector Hill said that on Saturday, Lee went into a teahouse in Ta Ku Ling Road and ordered $1.30 worth of goods. He was walking out without paying for them when he was arrested.

Tito Wants UN To Pull Out Of Korea

"Strategically Futile"

Belgrade, Jan. 7.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia called upon the West today to pull its troops out of "strategically futile" Korea, to think again before rearming Western Germany and to agree to another four-power conference with Russia to try to avert World war III.

Marshal Tito offered his advice in an exclusive interview with this correspondent, in the Prime Minister's Belgrade home, during which the man who stood up and said "no"to Josef Stalin surveyed the world crisis.

Marshal Tito described the current international situation as "very critical" and urged that everything possible short of outright appeasement should be done to maintain world peace.

On Korea, where the United Nations forces are faced with being forced out of the peninsula, Marshal Tito said: "In my opinion, fighting in Korea is useless. It would be better for the United Nations forces to leave because the situation is strategically futile. By this advice, I do not mean 'peace at any price.' If I could see a small chance of doing something in Korea I would not say that. But this possibility does not exist from the strategic point of view. Korea itself is not a threat anywhere else for the moment. It is quite another thing in Europe."

Highlights of the interview were:

1. Asked whether he thought Russia really wanted peace, Marshal Tito said, "You cannot say that someone does not want peace. The question is under what conditions. What is peace for someone may be unrest and loss of independence for another."

POTENTIAL DANGER

2. Yugoslavia does not favour creation of a West German army and the Big Four should seek another solution. "It is not yet time to think about solution by warfare only," he said.

3. The Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian troops are "primarily directed against Yugoslavia . . . and present a potential danger for us, but the Yugoslav Army can handle this force—and an even bigger one."

4. The Yugoslav Army has many needs, but "we have not yet asked anything from abroad."

5. The new agreement to normalise relations with Greece means both countries have been strengthened and it will be useful to both countries in case of aggression.

6. China is now a major power, but I cannot say whether the Soviet Union will treat her always and in every respect as a major power."

7. Yugoslavia is still very much a Socialist country despite its closer co-operation with the West and the government has no intention of returning control to private individuals.

8. The Orthodox Serb reaction to Marshal Tito's earlier suggestion that the Roman Catholic Archbishop Stepinac be released has been very adverse and "although Stepinac does not constitute any danger to us" the issue must be dropped for the time being.—United Press.

Production Expansion In America

Huge Programme

Washington, Jan. 7.

American production may be embarked on its largest expansion in history, government sources said today.

Indications of this are found in industry's response to tax incentives offered by the government for stepping up defence production.

In October, the National Security Resources Board offered tax relief to manufacturers and other producers who enlarged their plants for the production of vital defence items. In November and December, the government received more than 1,250 applications for "several billion" dollars worth of plant expansion. The applications are for "certificates of necessity" provided under the defence production act of 1950. These certificates permit defence manufacturers to amortise their expansion investments for tax purposes over a period of five years instead of the usual 10. During World War II, the government gave similar tax benefits for around $7,000,000,000 worth of plant expansion.

STEEL INDUSTRY

The largest single scope of enlargement is apparently in steel. About 40 applications were granted for almost $1,000,000,000 worth of work in the steel industry by the end of December. About 185 applications have been granted in all, including close to $160,000,000 worth of production of iron castings, barbed wire, hydraulic pumps, tanks, tungsten, carbide liquid, freight cars, oxygen, firebrick and ore handling facilities.

The National Production Authority has promised to see that plants being expanded for defence production get the materials they need. But government sources say some new plants to be constructed may not be in production for more than a year because of the time needed to procure special equipment as for a steel mill.

Applications pouring in for tax relief cover expansion in "every conceivable field" from cement to surgical gauze where defence need is shown and few where it is not, government sources said.

The biggest shortages in defence production occur mainly in basic industries — steel, aluminium, copper, zinc and other metals — and in military supplies.—United Press.

Charged With Stealing Child

On a charge of stealing a child under 14 years of age, Ho Sing-yee, 29-year-old married woman, was remanded for three days by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning for further inquiries.

Defendant was alleged to have unlawfully enticed, with intent to steal, a four-year-old boy, Wong Ah-tai, from the custody of his mother, Cheung Hei, in Kowloon City on August 31 last year.

A Scene Of Gaiety

A gay scene at St. George's Ball at the Peninsula Hotel last Friday with an old-fashioned English dance in progress on a crowded floor.—Staff Photographer.

Magistrate Issues A Warning

A stern warning that no option of a fine would be given in future cases of possession of small change in excess of one's reasonable requirements was issued by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

In this case, two men and a woman were charged with possession of $407.35 worth of five and ten cents coins at the ground floor of No. 32, Russell Street.

Ip Hung-mo, 24, tramway conductor was charged with demanding a premium for the transfer of small change.

The other defendants were To Lu-pat, *alias* Wu So-lu, 50, unemployed, Li Ho, 50, married woman, and Li Chik-yu, 33, unemployed.

Third defendant Li Chik-yu was discharged when the prosecution accepted his plea of not guilty.

According to Det. Sub-Insp. W. Thomas, he raided the ground floor of 32 Russell Street on Saturday evening. In the rear portion of the premises, he found a man and a woman sitting on a bed with two small baskets containing small change consisting of five and ten cent coins and notes. The tramway conductor who was in uniform was also present and he claimed that two $10 notes lying on a counting board were his property.

Insp. Thomas asked for a serious view to be taken, stressing that the mysterious disappearance of small change recently affected the general situation in Hongkong. He further pointed out that the premises raided were situated opposite to the Hongkong Tramway Depot and conductors were suspected of turning in their daily takings in small change to a syndicate instead of to the Tramway Company.

Mr Lo ordered that the small change seized be confiscated to the Government Treasury.

First defendant was fined $50 or 20 days, while second defendant, his wife, was cautioned and discharged. The conductor was fined $200 or six weeks.

CONTRAVENED TRAFFIC RULES

Seven rickshaw pullers, tricycle drivers and bicycle riders were each fined $25 or one week by Mr Reynolds at Central this morning for pulling up their vehicles on January 6 along Queen's Road Central from west to east and along Queen Victoria Street from north to south, thus causing a breach of the traffic regulations.

Tarpaulin Fire

A sheet of tarpaulin on the outer wall of a rattan shop at 20 Jordon Road caught on fire just before 1 o'clock this morning. The Fire Brigade sent three appliances to put out the fire before it spread.

Death Of Mr A.B. Allan

Formerly Of H.K. Dockyard Police

His many old Hongkong friends will learn with regret that Mr A. B. Allan, formerly Chief Inspector of the Hongkong Dockyard Police passed away suddenly, and after a brief illness, on December 13 last year.

He was aged 65 and he died at his residence, 118 Leicestor Road, New Barnet, Herts, from heart failure, following an attack of bronchitis.

Of a genial disposition, Mr Allan will be remembered by old Shamshuipo Prison Camp comrades for his high morale, his ever cheerful greeting, and his work as "Old Sew-Sew" in the tailor's shop during the 1941-45 internment.

The late Mr Allan retired immediately on his release from Shamshuipo in 1945, after a long pre-war record of service with the Hongkong Dockyard Police.

He attended the last Ex-POW reunion dinner in London on October and he was also present at the Ilford, Battersea and Wanstead lawn bowls matches last summer when Hongkong players took part in the annual games at these clubs.

Mr Allan was then in good health and enjoyed himself taking innumerable pictures of the lawn bowls matches.

Near relatives surviving are a niece, Mrs Gladys Yule, and a grand niece, Miss Jean Yule of New Barnet.

Attacked Own Brother

Sentence of four weeks' hard labour was passed on Lam Sik-kwong, 18, unlicensed hawker, by Mr Reynolds at Central this morning when he pleaded guilty to a charge of wounding his own brother with a chopper.

Det. Sub-Insp. J.H. Rees, prosecuting, told the Court that at 9.45 a.m. on January 6, in the scavenger lane off Third Street, Lam Yan, the complainant, approached defendant, who was chopping some meat, for the return of a water bucket. However, defendant refused saying that some money which complainant owed him had not been repaid. A fight started and defendant took up the chopper and hit his brother twice with it.

Stole Pens

For stealing 12 Parker "51" pens and three propelling pencils valued at $900, a salesman, Wong King, 24, was sentenced to four months by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning.

Insp. Orem said that the master of a fountain-pen shop at 633 Nathan Road reported the loss of the goods to the police on Saturday. As a result of enquiries, the defendant, who had been an employee of the shop for two years, was located. He admitted the theft.

Application For Eviction Of Tenant

Tenancy Tribunal Hearing

Alleged sub-tenants of the principal opponent in an application for eviction, which commenced before Mr C. Q. Lim in the Tenancy Tribunal this morning, were mentioned as being called as witnesses for the applicant when they informed the Tribunal, on being questioned, that they were not opposing the application.

Applicant was a married woman, Luk Fong-ming, of 337 Nathan Road, second floor, and she asked for the eviction of Fung Chak-man and other tenants from the ground floor of the same address.

Mr P. C. Woo represented the applicant, and Mr M. A. da Silva was for Fung Chak-man.

The other opponents present were not legally represented and said they were not opposing the application, but were merely present as onlookers.

Mr Woo then asked that four of them be noted as witnesses he intended to call on behalf of the applicant.

Opening his case, Mr Woo said that after the re-occupation of Hongkong, the applicant let 337 Nathan Road, ground floor, out to first opponent (Fung) for use as a furniture shop. The understanding was that Fung was to occupy the premises exclusively.

After he had moved in and had commenced business under the name of the Lun Hing firm, Fung asked applicant for permission to alter his premises into a department store. She agreed to this.

Some time in the latter half of 1948, one of the alleged sub-tenants of the first opponent, Tam Kwok-fai, approached the applicant and told her that he was a "po hak" (shop tenant) of Fung's and that he had rented two show cases from Fung for $300 per month to operate a watch business, that he also paid Fung $40 a month for electricity charges, and had also deposited with him the sum of $4,500.

According to the applicant, Tam further informed her that he wished to let part of his space out to others, but Fung wanted him to pay $750 per month.

CLOSED PREMISES

Accordingly, applicant advised Tam to see her solicitors (Mr Woo himself) and as a result the present applicant was taken out and hearing was fixed for November 6. But prior to that date, something occurred, said Mr Woo. On November 1, Fung closed up his premises. However, some of the other alleged sub-tenants of his broke down the door and took possession of the premises. The Police were called and they managed to persuade the persons to leave, and the shop was once more closed up.

The alleged sub-tenants later approached Messrs Lo and Lo following correspondence between this solicitors' firm and Mr Silva, they were advised to leave 337 Nathan Road, ground floor. They each recovered certain deposits from Fung and left, and were now no longer in the premises.

The hearing is proceeding.

Mr Cheng's Lectures

Dr Cheng Te-Kun, noted Chinese archeaologist, will resume his series of talks on the History of Chinese Civilization, before the YWCA's English-Speaking Group, each Tuesday for seven weeks beginning January 9.

Dr Cheng delivered his first three lectures before the series was interrupted by the holiday season. The first lecture in the new year is entitled "The Uncrowned King" and deals with the life, teachings and influence of Confucius.

The talk will be given at 3 p.m., every Tuesday, at the "Y"'s Centre Rutton Building, Duddell Street. The public, as well as members, are invited to attend this very interesting course.

Reds Wouldn't Admit Him

For stealing a number of aerial wires and returning from expulsion, Lui Kau, 25, unemployed, was sentenced to two months and ordered to be re-expelled by Mr Winter this morning.

The defendant was seen yesterday on the roof of 7 Wing Lung Street cutting down some wires belonging to Ip Chun-choi. He explained to the Court that when he was expelled, he could not go home because the Communists would not let him through.

Soldier's Disorderly Behaviour

Terence Collins, 25, gunner of 120 Mortar Battery, attached to Lyemun Barracks, was bound over in $100 to be of good behaviour for 12 months by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning for behaving in a disorderly manner at King's Road on Saturday.

Defendant told the Court that he had had a few drinks and did not know what he was doing at the time. He tendered his apology for what had happened.

According to Sub-Insp. S. H. Yuen, defendant was standing at the motorman's platform on board tram No. 52, travelling along King's Road near the Ritz Garden, about 8.45 p.m. on Saturday. A passenger, Mr Vinson Lee of the Young Brothers Banking Corporation wanted to get off near the Ritz and defendant prevented Lee from doing so. When the tram arrived near Shaukiwan Police Station, defendant refused to go to Police Station, and held up a line of trams for over 15 minutes. Defendant was eventually taken to Police Station on arrival of a Policeman.

Second Lieut. Wilson, senior officer of the defendant told the the Court that defendant had a very good service record and had just promoted to a better position.

Defendant said he had only been in Hongkong for about eight months. He had seen service during the last war and was stationed in India. He said he regretted very much the trouble he had caused.

9 Months For Pick Pocket

Sentence of nine months' hard labour was given to Chan Chun-wah, 26, unemployed, by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning for the larceny of $7.15 from a man in Argyle Street on Saturday morning.

The prosecution said that while the complainant, Cheung Yin-tak, was carrying two baskets slung on a pole, he felt a tug at his pocket and saw defendant taking the money. Chan was arrested by a police constable who was in the vicinity.

Defendant, who had two previous convictions for similar offences, told the Court that he had a wife and three children to support. Asked by the Magistrate if that was the reason he gave when he was sentenced last year for picking pockets, the defendant replied that it was.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

Let the time which elapses before P and T meet be t hours.
Then P takes (9/5—t) hours, and T takes (9/4—t) hours, to complete the journey.
Their cycling times are in the same ratio to one another as their walking times.
So t/(9/4—t) = (9/5—t)/t
i.e. t=1 hour.
So the distances are in the ratio of 5t : (9/5—t). i.e. 15 : 4.
The bicycle was handed over 15 miles from Hex.
London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers

1. A device for testing muscle fatigue. 2. The United States of America. 3. A book of ancient Egyptian prayers, copies of which have been found in tombs. 4. Bismarck of Germany. 5. The Swiss village of Saint Moritz. 6. The point in the Moon's orbit at the greatest distance from the earth.

FROM THE FILES
100 Years Ago

Those who are in any way acquainted with the gay city of Manila will appreciate the following translation of a choice "communication" to be found in the "Diario de Manila" of October 24 last.

"Manila with its streets converted, for the greater part of the year into filthy and pestiferous puddles, its peculiarly built houses, of a sombre and inelegant appearance, and that immense multitude of carriages, from the dazzling and aristocratic Carretela, drawn by a pair of superb and fiery horses, down to the common Calesia, is to me a magnificent panorama, where I always find some new object to admire, some new and pleasing emotion to enjoy. To describe our customs, criticising lightly and inoffensively upon the ridiculousness that marks them, is the object which I propose here.

It is not without some fear however of seeing my hopes baffled that I survey the vast and yet unexplored field that presents itself to my view—the field where talents more favoured and more enlightened have met with no other recompense but clamorous contempt; nevertheless, undaunted and cheerful, like the witty and bubbling Fortune, I take up my pen and, recommending myself to my patron St Mark, sit in my observatory where full of enthusiasm I shall write, with all apologies to my fair readers, according to the feelings and opinions of those more practised in the matter.

Born in a hot country under a beautiful and diaphanous sky, the senhoritas here lie merged in that voluptuous indolence which is ever induced by burning and fiery climate—awaiting to nothing but the enjoyment of the present, and loving to frenzy those, who have the ineffable good luck of knowing how to conquer their hearts; always prone to enjoy the delightful emotions of love, pure and chaste as their angelic countenance show.

PLEASANT SURPRISE

Having lately arrived from the mother country with my head full of projects for amassing an immense fortune, I was introduced by a friend (if that name can be given to any of those persons one meets at every moment and at every step) into a house where two beautiful and wealthy young ladies lived. My advanced age, bad figure, and above all my very ugly nose, resembling as much as possible the beak of a parrot, led me to expect a cordial but grave and ceremonious reception; what was my surprise then, what my admiration, to see the attention and kindness they vied with each other to the utmost to show me! Chocolate, sweet meats, the indispensable cigar and buyo (betel leaf)—all these were brought to me, and of all I was asked to partake; and with so pleasing and amiable a manner as to excite still more of my surprise; and it even seems that, unacquainted with the usages of the country, I incurred the fair Mariquita's displeasure for refusing to accept a cigar which she offered me, lighted by her own delicate hands.

My friend Don Precesc Nesper being an older visitor of the house, and more familiarly acquainted there, solicited one of the senhoritas' kindness to play some short tune on the harp. This was no sooner asked than it was, with the greatest complacency, conceded, without any of that reserve which is so often met with in our aristocratic assemblies in Spain. A delightful night was passed among these lovely senhoritas, and there were moments in which forgetful of having reached my seventy-eighth anniversary, I fancied to have again returned to the age of pure illusions; and O! heaven, would have nearly declared my passion to the no less lovely Monica. But the scales falling from my eyes I then perceived how ridiculous it would be for an old man of seventy-eight to be pronouncing words of love to a yoong lady of 15 Aprils.

Cut Down Protective Trees

Arrested by Forestry Inspector George Lewis on Saturday while cutting grass and young palm trees in the plantation below Lion Rock Hill, three unemployed men, Lee Pang, 23, Lee Shek-mei, 22, and Lee Shek-loung, 17, were fined $30 or 14 days by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning.

Inspector Hill told the Court that the vegetation concerned was planted to protect the hillside from erosion.

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